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WASHINGTON.

OBJECT OF THE SCHOOL BOARD CONSOLIDATION.

ECONOMY AND HARMONIOUS ACTION—STEAM-BOAT BOILER EXPERIMENTS AND THE INSPECTOR GENERAL—MR. BECK AND THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE ACT—EX-CADET SMITH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The District Commissioners insist that their consolidation of the Boards of School Trustees was not intended to break down the existing barrier between white and colored schools in this District, or to introduce the question of civil rights, and they further insist that this consolidation will be attended by no such result. The sole purpose of this change was to secure greater economy in the administration of the schools. The different boards hitherto have incurred expenditures without the knowledge of any responsible head, have introduced a great variety of text-books in the different schools, have changed them very frequently, and generally have managed the schools in a very extravagant manner. Upon this subject the Commissioners themselves to-day say that they hope to reduce the expenses of this department nearly $100,000 under the new system. The unwieldy character of the old boards was apparent to all, and the practical independence of each sub-board left their expenditures almost without restraint. The Commissioners are determined to reduce expenses to the lowest practical limit, and to that end will take the trouble to give all estimates and accounts their personal supervision.

THE BOILER EXPERIMENTS.

The connection of the Supervising Inspector General of Steam-boats with the Board for Experiments upon Steam Boilers does not seem to be understood. The law does not make it necessary that the Supervising Inspector General shall be chief of that commission. The law, which is very short, simply provides that the President may appoint persons to conduct these experiments. It is by no means necessary that any Government officer should be connected with the commission. The persons to be chosen are to be selected by the President, and the operations of the commission need not be necessarily delayed on account of any vacancy in the office of the Supervising Inspector.

THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE ACT.

Congressman Beck, of Kentucky, who is always very zealous in his attacks upon the Administration, made it his special purpose last Winter, in hopes of making political capital, to attempt to change the immemorial system in regard to unexpended balances. His attempt was successful, and the law went into effect on July 1. The result shows that the act causes Mr. Beck's own constituents more inconvenience than the people of almost any other portion of the country. Letters are being daily received by the Treasury officials and the attorneys of these people here, urging the payment of honest claims; but as these claims were not adjusted before the close of the fiscal year, and as Mr. Beck's law has been rigorously enforced, the Southern claimants upon the Treasury will be obliged to wait nearly a year and a half, without interest, for the money which, but for this unexpended balance law, might now be paid them.

EX-CADET SMITH AND THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

The recent attacks of the colored ex-cadet Smith upon the Board of Visitors at West Point have attracted the attention of the officers of the War Department. They say that the Secretary of War was extremely liberal in his interpretation of the regulations on behalf of Cadet Smith, and that he did for him what has never been done for a white boy in like circumstances. The officers also say that Smith was manifestly incompetent, that he had a fair examination, and that the Congressional Board of Visitors unanimously testified to his incompetency.

THE MOIETY ACT.

The Treasury Department to-day sent a circular letter to all Custom-house officers, asking for information concerning the practical operations of the Moiety law, and especially as regards the provision that all goods of less than $100 in value shall be entered without a foreign invoice. This is preparatory to a general circular on this subject which will soon be issued.

PERSONAL.

Edmund Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, returned to-day from Canada, where he has been on a special mission to make better arrangements for the interchange of statistics. His mission was successful.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE METIS AND OTHER LIFE-SAVING MEDALS.

The director of the Mint, acting under instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, invites the attention of artists to a joint resolution of Congress ordering medals to be prepared and presented to Capt. Jared A. Crandall, Albert Crandall, Daniel F. Larkin, Frank Larkin, Byron Green, John D. Harney, Courtland Garitt, Eugene Nash, Edwin Nash, and Wm. Nash, of the town of Westerly, R. I., who so gallantly volunteered to man a life-boat and a fish-boat and saved the lives of thirty-two persons from the wreck of the steamer Metis on the waters of Long Island Sound on the 31st of August, 1871. Also to section 7 of the act of June 20, 1874, directing medals of honor, to be designated "Life-saving Medals." Designs for the medals are invited, and will be received up to the 30th of September next. Two hundred and fifty dollars will be paid for the design which may be selected and adopted for the Metis medal, and the same will be paid for the design which may be adopted for the "Life-saving Medal." It is proposed that the Metis medal shall be two and a half inches in diameter, and the life-saving medals one and seven-eighths of an inch in diameter.

KUKLUX OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.

Reports have been sent to the Bureau of Justice from Seguin, Texas, containing accounts of aggravated Kuklux crimes in that vicinity. Two parties were captured in the dead of night by masked men and severely maltreated, one of them being forced to submit to 100 lashes with a black snake whip, while an attempt was made to hang the other, but the cries of the intended victims brought assistance, and the masked ruffians gave up their design. Two or three families have been compelled to leave the vicinity.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed Wm. H. H. Clayton United States Attorney for the Western District of Arkansas, and N. S. McAfee, United States Attorney for the Northern District of Alabama.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Joseph G. Eaton has been ordered to the Worcester, at Key West, and Master Lazarus L. Reany to the Asiatic Station; Lieut. Commander Bartlett J. Cromwell has been detached from the Powhatan and placed on waiting orders; Lieut. Commander Mortimer L. Johnson's orders to the Brooklyn have been revoked, and he has been ordered to the Powhatan.

A NEW-YORKER SERIOUSLY INJURED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 11.—Yesterday a middle-aged German was found in East Providence much demoralized, and with a bullet-wound in the head. He said he had been robbed, but could give no coherent account of his injuries. He was sent to the Rhode Island Hospital, and went thence to the Central Police-station in this City, where he remained last night. The surgeons think the wound may prove fatal, but he keeps up and moves about. His name seems to be Ludwig Berger, and he is understood to say that he has a family residing in Fourteenth street, New-York.

STATE AND RAILROAD BONDS ABROAD.

GERMANS VICTIMIZED THROUGH SECURITIES THAT PAY NO INTEREST—SERIOUS INJURY TO OUR CREDIT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—Our Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, writing to the Department of State, says the rapid increase in the number of banks in Germany during the year 1862 has produced the disaster that was then feared. Many of them have been compelled to liquidate, and distrust has been brought upon all. The consequences have been ruinous to men of small means who had bought the stock, or who had been induced to speculate by means of the increased facilities for borrowing money.

The fall of railroad securities in this market has exceeded the prophecies of the most skeptical. Railroad bonds from the United States, promising abundant security and large profit and interest to the holder, have been sold to Frankfort bankers at low rates, who, by means of captivating statements and encouraging words, and influenced by hopes of great profit to themselves, have succeeded in selling them at advanced rates to the investors and speculators, who have scattered them throughout the length and breadth of Europe.

Bonds have been issued for the sole object of meeting the interest becoming due. When the amount of bonds limited by law is wholly issued, the railroad either at once ceased to pay interest or the amount necessary for an installment of interest is borrowed, and soon a large floating debt is created. The bondholder is then asked to contribute to pay off the floating debt. Possession of the road is never offered to the mortgage bondholders, but they are left to contend against the parties whom they have assisted, when they could find no aid in the United States.

It is a great mistake to suppose that the capitalists and wealthy bankers of Europe are the sole holders or the holders of the greater portion of United States Government or railroad bonds. They are held to a great extent by parties whose sole dependence is the income therefrom. They are to be found in the smallest amounts, in the hands of the trader and mechanic, and all classes. At the present time (1873) so many railroads have failed to pay their interest that the road that pays is the exception. Now the German distrusts all. It is useless to say or to demonstrate that this road cannot fail to pay its interest. They are all alike condemned. The failure of the States of Georgia and Alabama to meet their liabilities as principals or as guarantors has been almost fatal to State credit. The German cannot see how a State of the wealth of those States, and with powers of taxation, can fail to pay its liabilities.

The Germans now begin to believe that they have been deceived and defrauded. They said that parties interested to sell and introduce their bonds into the markets of Europe exhibit now no care or regard for them, but, on the other hand, throw obstacles in the way of their enforcing their liens. They also find that sovereign States deny and disregard their guarantees; that from the distance they seem indifferent to them, and almost seem disposed to forget their liabilities, or to wholly avoid their payments. The embarrassment of railroads that are now unfinished seems to be without remedy unless with much loss to some parties. It is different with completed roads, which in order to make them profitable only require the business that time will bring to them.

The honor as well as the credit of our country has been periled by the recklessness with which, under the laws, States and corporations have been allowed to issue bonds. It is now to be wholly sacrificed by the failure of parties to meet their payments, the inability of the holder to compel payment, and the supineness and indifference with which the country regards this state of things.

The capital of Europe has been turned toward the United States on account of the prospects and hope of higher interest. Now the interest offered by European enterprises is equal to the usual rates of interest in the United States. Hereafter this capital will find abundant use in its own country. As a proof of this it may be stated that, in 1872, shares and bonds of different Governments and new enterprises were offered in the market of Frankfort to the amount of nearly $1,000,000,000.

It is to be hoped that, under proper management, defaulting States and corporations will yet be able to do justice, not only to their creditors at home, but also to their equally deserving creditors abroad.

THE MURDER MANIA.

THE MURDER OF KATE HARTNETT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 11.—An inquest in the Kate Hartnett murder was held yesterday, and very strong circumstantial evidence was elicited against John McNairny and John O'Connor, a cousin of the murdered woman. The verdict of the jury declares McNairny to be principal, and O'Connor and other parties unknown accessory to the act.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A DISCARDED LOVER.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 11.—Late last night a young man named Thos. Libby went to the house of Hattie Rolfe, who had discarded him in consequence of dissipated habits, and fired a pistol shot into her chamber window, but fortunately missed his intended victim. He was arrested at his room in the Commercial House at 2 o'clock to-day. He had his door barricaded and a pistol lay beside him on the bed where he slept.

A MAN MURDERS HIS STEPSON.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 11.—At Creton, Iowa, on Sunday night last, J. F. Burnett entered the bedroom of his stepson, and cut the latter's throat from ear to ear, and then fled. The cause of the act has not been ascertained.

A SUPPOSED MURDER NEAR BRIDGEPORT.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 11.—About 3 o'clock this morning the engineer of the owl train from Boston discovered the body of a man lying on the track, near the Wheeler and Wilson sewing-machine factory, in East Bridgeport, but he was unable to stop the train until it had passed over the body. Upon examination of the remains, they were found to be those of John Bitterman, a resident of West Stratford, aged thirty-five years. The cause of his death is a mystery. Yesterday he received a month's pay at Wheeler and Wilson's, and last evening visited several places in the city, having the money in his pocket. At 10:38 o'clock he was seen going home. When his remains were found this morning, his purse and money were missing. Foul play is suspected. A Coroner's jury was impaneled this morning, which, after a short session, adjourned until this evening. The deceased was a temperate and industrious citizen.

AN EX-MAYOR OF BOSTON ARRESTED FOR DEBT.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 11.—The arrest for debt of Joseph M. Wightman, Ex-Mayor of Boston, attracts some attention. He was one of the directors of the Franklyn Coal Company, of Lykens Valley, an insolvent organization. Ely Byers, of Harrisburg, recovered judgment against this company for $14,866. Mr. Wightman denies that he was a director at the time the execution was issued, and therefore not liable. He is now in Charles-street jail.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 11.—James Ward, of Toronto, and Ira Paine, of New-York, will hold a pigeon shooting match at Buffalo Driving Park on Thursday afternoon next, for $1,000 a side. One hundred birds will be shot, fifty single and twenty-five pairs.

END OF A STRIKE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 11.—The strike at the Vulcan Iron Works has ended by the men returning to work at the ten per cent. reduction.

FRANCE.

THE SEPTENNATE VERSUS THE REPUBLIC.

THE DEBATE ON M. PERIER'S PROPOSITION—TRIUMPH OF THE GOVERNMENT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, July 24, 1874.

The proposition of M. Casimir-Périer, tending to establish the Republic as the definite government of France, was disposed of in a very straightforward and parliamentary manner. As this was regarded as the critical moment in the fortunes of the country, the public interest was naturally centred in the debates at Versailles. Being confined to my house by temporary illness, I was unable to make use of the ticket to the Chamber, which a Deputy was kind enough to send me, but I find very full details of the day's battle in the journals of this morning. The fate of the proposition was known some time in advance, for the leaders of the Conservative factions, by which is meant all those opposed to the Republic, had made sure of a majority of nineteen against the project some time before the event. It was tolerably certain, also, that this certain majority would be increased as soon as it was known that the Government meant to oppose it and to take part in the debate. The Marshal had not concealed his own opinions. With a frankness which was regarded as highly impolitic, he had informed a member of the Left that he should not consent to anything of the sort. The attempt to found the Republic was, in his opinion, as culpable as the attempt to found the Monarchy or the Empire. He further stated that the Government would take strong and decided ground against M. Périer's proposition, and use all its power to defeat this and all similar schemes. When the Chief of State speaks in this way the vacillating members think that he must be certain of his victory, and hence place themselves on the side of success. At the moment of voting, therefore, the assured majority of 19 rose to 41, and the proposition for founding the Republic was thus disposed of for a time. As the Republicans can scarcely hope to break up this majority in time to get another proposition before the Chamber this session, and as there is an immediate prospect of dissolution, it may be safely said that the Republic has been laid upon the shelf beside the two sorts of monarchy which have been before the Assembly up to this time. The Septennate, which MacMahon regards as a party truce, or as a prolongation of the Pacte de Bordeaux, has thus gained a very important victory. If it can succeed in getting through its organic laws, which come up with the proposition Ventavou in the session of to-day, its triumph will be complete.

THE DEBATE.

The debate yesterday was opened by Lambert De Saint Croix, who claimed that his proposition, tending to organize the Septennate, should come before the proposition in question. This was not the order of the day, and M. Casimir-Périer then entered the tribune. He knew at once that he was engaged in a cause which was already lost, and hence began by blaming the Government for interfering in this debate. The President, he thought, should leave such matters to the Assembly, and not throw the weight of his power into either scale. In this instance the Government was opposing the Republic, and giving aid to the monarchy. But this was a mere complaint, since it must be seen that MacMahon is forced to oppose this project or retire. If it had passed, then the power belongs by all fairness to M. Thiers. MacMahon should resign at once in favor of his predecessor, whose ideas and general policy had prevailed. Hence he is bound to oppose the Republic, or aid in his own defeat. Besides, in his message the Marshal had said that he should regard the Septennate as inviolable, and would not permit it to be weakened or destroyed by any of the parties. This was the reason why the Government entered the contest. As there was no man in the Cabinet who could pretend to speak on this occasion, the services of M. De Broglie were solicited. The Duke made a very clever speech against M. Périer, embracing a repetition of his own speeches when Prime Minister, and which embraced an enunciation of the policy which has now been adopted by the Government. M. Dufaure, the best orator in the Assembly, replied to the Duke. He claimed that the Republic was the legal Government of France, and that this proposition was only intended to organize a system already in existence. In proof of it he called attention to the fact that all coined money, and all appointments were made in the name of the Republic, and that the title existed upon all legal documents. Gen. De Cissey then came in with the proclamation of the Government, which he read very much as if reading an order of the day to an army. Moreover, this proclamation is posted up about the streets this morning exactly like an order issued to the troops. The General read the document prepared in Cabinet council, laying down the law in soldierly style, and left the tribune without a word of comment. As there was no member of the Government who could be drawn out, the matter soon came to a vote, 333 voting for the proposition, and 374 against it, leaving the Republicans in a minority of 41 votes.

THE DEMAND FOR DISSOLUTION.

Some days ago, in order to overcome the influence brought to bear by the Government, the Republicans had stated that they should bring forward an immediate demand for a dissolution if M. Casimir-Périer's proposition was voted down. This bugbear rarely fails to have a strong effect upon the timid men who are very well satisfied in their own minds that they cannot be re-elected. This proposition was brought forward as soon as the result of the former vote was made known, and as the Bonapartists voted to a man with the Republicans, in favor of dissolution, the Monarchists, aided by the Government, were just able to carry their point by a majority of 19 only. The reason why the Government opposed the dissolution was this: MacMahon insists upon having his organic laws voted by this Chamber. After it has organized his Septennate and made an electoral law, then it can get out of Versailles as soon as it pleases. The sooner it goes the better he will like it. But in case his laws are rejected to-day, then he will favor the dissolution immediately. Unless the Republicans should again change their minds, the dissolution would be voted by a very fair majority. I say "again" above for this reason: the Left has always been crying loudly for a dissolution of the Assembly. The other day Raoul Duval brought forward a proposition to this effect, and the Left refused to vote with the Bonapartists upon it. The Republicans who had always asked for dissolution voted against dissolution because the proposition, based upon their own principles, came from the Bonapartists. Yesterday the Republicans proposed dissolution, and every Bonapartist in the Chamber voted with them on this point. The Government defeated the measure, but when it agrees to the dissolution, the measure can be carried, unless, I repeat, the Republicans should again change their minds.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

While this debate was going on at Versailles the city was gradually working itself into a state of agitation. The early journals were seized, more for the sake of their speculations than with the hope of getting news, and crowds of people began to gather upon the boulevards. Hundreds of persons began to gather about the Saint-Lazare Station with the hope of getting bits of news from persons coming in from Versailles, and about the hour for the arrival of the Deputies' train the crowd became so great that the police force was doubled. After dinner the boulevards were thronged as on all these days of excitement, and the journals were torn from the hands of the porters before they could be handed into the kiosques. The "Little Bourse" was also very animated, and funds rose forty centimes on the reception of the news. The battle of to-day and to-morrow, over the project Ventavou, or report of the Committee of Thirty, will give us the key to the future, for if MacMahon's laws are voted, the present Assembly can adjourn until November, and if they are not voted the dissolution proposition will be carried with ease.

POLITICAL.

MEETING OF PROHIBITIONISTS' STATE COMMITTEE.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—A meeting of the Prohibition State Executive Committee was held at the American Hotel here, to-day. Most of the committee was present. A long business session was held. Letters were received from prominent temperance men in different parts of the State, expressing their approval of the action of the Prohibition Party. The committee has issued an address specially to the clergy of the State, basing the claim of the prohibitionists on moral grounds, and expressing their independence of both the great political parties. A circular has also been issued to the ladies. The committee claim to be all organized in thirty-two of the sixty counties, and temperance speakers will take the field at once. The prohibitionists are very confident of their success.

THE ILLINOIS STRAIGHT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 11.—The following is the official call for the Straight Democratic Convention issued by Judge Leddie, Chairman of the State Central Committee appointed by the Straight Convention of 1872, which claims to be the only authorized Democratic Central Committee:

"WHITE MEN TO THE FRONT!

HEAD-QUARTERS DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 10, 1874.

The Democratic State Central Committee, in pursuance of the power vested in it by the Democratic State Convention of 29th of August, 1872, the committee of which Mr. McCormick is chairman having ignominiously and ingloriously surrendered both the principles and name of the Democratic Party—do hereby give notice that the State Convention will be held in Springfild, commencing on Tuesday, the 25th day of August. At this convention candidates for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction will be nominated.

All true Jeffersonian Democratic voters are invited to join in sending delegates to this convention.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION AND CONVENTIONS.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—The Democrats of the Sixth Ohio District nominated Hon. Frank A. Hurd for Congress to-day.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 11.—The Republican Convention for the nomination of a representative to Congress met at the Capitol to-day, and adjourned to allow the Committee on Credentials to report. Meantime the bolters took possession of the Capitol and barred the doors, refusing admission to regular delegates. Gov. Stearns was unable to quell the riot. No firearms were used. The regular convention will try to meet to-morrow in a private hall.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—The Fifth Congressional District Republican Convention met here to-day and renominated Hon. Frank Morey, of Ouachita Parish, on the first ballot.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 11.—The First District Democratic Convention met here to-day, and nominated Hon. Bion Bradbury as a candidate for Congress.

PROHIBITION CONVENTION.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—The friends of prohibition held their second annual mass convention to-day in Camp Meeting Grove at Framingham. About 500 persons were present, including many leading advocates of the cause of temperance. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted. The unanimous and enthusiastic adoption of the following resolution indicated the spirit of the meeting toward Lieut. Gov. Talbot:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this convention, the present Acting Governor of Massachusetts should be its next Governor.

Rev. Joshua Gill in a speech indorsing the movement said: When the Republican Party nominates another man for Governor this Fall it goes up Salt River, or if it do not go up Salt River this Fall it will the next. Gov. Talbot is master of the situation, and I praise God for that. I wish we could sing a doxology on that. I tell you accident or Providence, or whatever you please to call it, has given us a blessed chance to show ourselves, and now let us do it and go through on this question.

MR. M'CRARY, OF IOWA, DECLINES A RENOMINATION.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.—George W. McCrary, who was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Fourth District of Iowa, has declined the nomination.

POSITIVELY DECLINES.

Hon. George A. Halsey, of Newark, N. J., one of the most prominent Republican candidates for the Gubernatorial nomination, positively declines to allow his name to be used in the convention.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The steam barge Thames caught fire while lying at Port Lambton, Canada, on Monday night. Her upper works were entirely destroyed. The hull is thought to have been uninjured.

A fire in the brick building connected with the Fish-hook and Needle Company's works on Artizan street, New-Haven, Conn., yesterday morning, did damage to the extent of $1,500. Fully insured.

The Enterprise hardware factory at American and Dauphin streets, Philadelphia, was burned on Monday night. Loss, $25,000; fully insured.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 7:45 P. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the candy store of Mrs. Carrolton, at No. 192 Seventh avenue, caused by a gas-jet coming in contact with a window-curtain. Damage, $150.

MEETING OF THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 11.—The Maryland State Grange Patrons of Husbandry met at the Masonic Temple in a semi-annual session to-night. There were 220 delegates present, representing twenty-two subordinate Granges throughout the State. No business beyond the appointment of the various committees was transacted.

MAINE ODD FELLOWS.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 11.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows for Maine met here in annual session to-day. F. M. Laughton, of Bangor, was elected Grand Master, and Joshua Davis, of Portland, Grand Secretary. The returns show the present number of members to be 4,315, being an increase for the past year of 1,028.

MISSISSIPPI.

A NEGRO RIOT AT AUSTIN.

FIGHTING BETWEEN THE BLACKS AND WHITES—SEVERAL KILLED AND WOUNDED—1,000 INFURIATED NEGROES THREATEN TO BURN HERNANDO.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 11.—A special to the *Appeal*, from Helena, Ark., received at 8:30 this morning, says: "At 11 o'clock last night three ladies and two gentlemen arrived here from Austin, (a post-village, the capital of Tunica County, Miss.) in a skiff, and report considerable fighting late yesterday evening. The commander of the post, whose name we do not learn, dispatched a scout of twenty-five men on the road to Coldwater Station, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad, and captured a picket of twenty negroes, who were stationed about two miles from the town, and brought them in as prisoners, and disarmed them. One of them, as they were being put into the court-house yard, tried to make his escape, when he was fired upon and killed, and in a mêlée which ensued another negro was wounded, but not fatally. Later in the evening a large body of negroes advanced from the south, and attacked the town, driving in the white skirmishers to the court-house, where the main body of the whites were stationed. A charge was made by the whites, and the negroes were repulsed with a loss of several killed and wounded. The fighting was going on when our informants left, and they were fired upon as they crossed over to Ship Island."

A second dispatch from Helena, Arkansas says: "Maj. Horn Chalmers, of Hernando, has just arrived here for the purpose of chartering a boat to take men to the assistance of the whites in Austin. He says a courier from Major Woodson, of Austin, reached Hernando at day-light, stating the town was surrounded by about 1,000 negroes, and asking for help. About 200 men from Hernando and vicinity will be here at 2 o'clock, and, in company with volunteers from this city, will start at 4 o'clock for Austin.

Dr. Smith, who is the unfortunate cause of the troubles there, reached here last night. Some three weeks since he was attacked in the streets of Austin by a negro, and, drawing a pistol, fired at the negro, but missed him and killed a little negro girl standing by, which exasperated the negroes to such an extent that they collected a mob and took Dr. Smith to the woods to hang him, which they would have done but for the entreaties of Mayor Woodson and the doctor's wife. Since that time Dr. Smith has been a voluntary inmate of the jail, to prevent being mobbed, until last Friday, when some friends came and carried him to Hernando, on learning which the negroes collected in large numbers and notified the Mayor that unless he was brought back and put in jail they would burn the town.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL—THE NEGRO PLANTATION HANDS ARMING.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 11.—A third dispatch to the *Appeal*, from Helena, says:

"Telegrams are being received from the vicinity of Austin, asking for men, arms, and ammunition, and stating that unless the whites, who are surrounded in the Court-house, are speedily relieved, they will be forced to surrender or be captured. The steamer A. J. White has been chartered, to leave at 5 o'clock, and will carry a large number of men, well armed."

Another dispatch to the same paper says the negroes surrounding Austin were charged on the south this morning by a body of mounted whites, who killed four or five and captured twenty negroes. The blacks number about 700. The whites have about 200. Both parties are expecting reinforcements. At present the whites have the best of the fight. The negro hands on the plantations opposite, on the Arkansas side, are arming and marching on Austin in large numbers.

NEGROES MARCHING ON AUSTIN—THE WHITES BEING REINFORCED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 11.—The excitement here in regard to the riot in Austin is increasing. The telegraph operator at Helena reports that negroes have been passing there, on the Mississippi side, all day, marching on Austin. The steamer White left this afternoon at 5 o'clock, with about 300 armed men and supplies, under the command of Col. Morgan, of Hernando, Miss., about half of whom are from Mississippi. Among them are some twenty negroes, who say they want this foolishness stopped. The remainder are from this city. Large numbers of men have also started for Austin by land, and if the whites can hold the Court-house till midnight, reinforcements in sufficient numbers will have arrived to relieve them.

AUSTIN BARRICADED BY THE WHITES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 11.—A special to the *Avalanche* from Helena, dated noon, says: "In the fight at Austin last night eight or ten negroes were killed. Reinforcements are coming in to the whites from the hills, and the negroes are being reinforced from the surrounding country. The whites have Austin barricaded, and will probably be able to keep the negroes off, but they need assistance in provisions and amunition. Several officials from Tunica County have been here since yesterday morning, telegraphing to Gov. Ames at Jackson for assistance, but up to this time have not heard a word. This special also states that the whites have taken O. K. Landing, some three miles below Austin, and the only landing in that vicinity at the present stage of the water; and this is corroborated by the officers of the H. B. Yaeger, which arrived here to-night, and who saw a body of armed white men there as they passed.

THE CASE OF CHARLIE ROSS.

THE UNCLE OF THE BOY AT BENNINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—There are no further developments in the Ross case. Joseph Lewis, uncle of the missing boy, started for Bennington, Vt., last night, to see if the boy there is actually Charlie Ross. The friends of the family are anxiously expecting news from that quarter.

CHARLEY ROSS NOT AT BENNINGTON.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 11.—J. W. Lewis, uncle of Charley Ross, who left this city for Bennington, Vt., last night, to identify the child captured there, has sent a telegram stating that the child was not Charley Ross.

IN TRAINING FOR A SWIMMING MATCH.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 11.—Articles of agreement have been signed between J. B. Johnson, the champion swimmer of England, and Andrew Trautz, the champion swimmer of the United States, for an international swimming match for the championship of the world. The amount agreed upon by the parties is $1,000, the winner to take the champion cup and the stakes. Both men are in daily training in the ocean. Mr. Johnson is under the care of Mr. Edward Goodell, and Mr. Trautz is in the experienced hands of Mr. Benjamin Whiteman, of New-York. This novel match will be swam Thursday, 20th inst. The course is from Leland's Ocean Hotel around a stake-boat opposite the West End Hotel and return, the distance being two miles. The contest is causing great excitement here, and the training of the champions is witnessed daily by thousands.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 11.—The largest amateur pigeon-shooting tournament ever held in this country opened at Dexter Park this morning, and marksmen from all sections were on hand at an early hour. The match was for five prizes, viz.: First, $175; second, $100; third, $75; fourth, $50; fifth, $15. To shoot at ten single birds, each at twenty-one yards' rise. There were seventy-six entries, and the shooting was remarkably good. In ties of ten, J. Davidson and C. H. Fenton, of Chicago, each killed their birds at twenty-six and thirty-one yards, and divided the first prize. In ties of nine, John E. Long, of Detroit, killed every bird at twenty-six and thirty-one yards, and took the second prize. In ties of eight, T. J. South, of Frankfort, Ky., also killed every bird, and took the third prize. The fourth was won by W. B. Wilcox, of Chicago, and the fifth by T. Stagg, of Chicago. There are $440 in prizes for Wednesday, $430 for Thursday, and $250 for Friday.

THE EDWARDS-COLLYER PRIZE-FIGHT.

ELEVEN ROUNDS FOUGHT—A DISPUTE—OUTSIDERS BREAK INTO THE RING—NO DECISION.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug 11.—All the afternoon Fifth avenue in the vicinity of the newspaper offices was crowded by sporting men and citizens, anxious to get the first tidings from the battle-ground, but not until near four o'clock was it announced on the bulletin boards that the fight had begun. Owing to the close watch kept by the authorities of Ohio, the boat could not safely land until 2 o'clock this afternoon, when they landed at Mill Creek, a stream forming the dividing line between Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and about half a mile above the line is the ground where it was originally supposed the fight would take place. The ground selected was on the bank of this stream, and about two miles from the line of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad. The ring was promptly pitched, and, after some discussion, Charley Carroll, of Baltimore, was chosen referee. Barney Aaron and Johnny Newell acted as seconds to Collyer, and Tom Allen and Arthur Chambers for Edwards.

At 3 o'clock the men entered the ring, Collyer a little in advance. Both men were in excellent condition.

FIRST ROUND.—On being called both men came to the scratch promptly. After some sparring Edwards struck Collyer a light blow on the side of the face. Collyer returned it and fought Edwards down.

SECOND ROUND.—This was short but hard fought. First knock-down and first blood for Edwards.

THIRD ROUND.—Edwards led off, striking Collyer a terrible blow full in the face, bringing him to his knees and covering his face with blood.

FOURTH ROUND.—Collyer very careful, but Edwards gets in another of his terrible blows, sending him down.

ROUND FIFTH.—Collyer gets in two light blows. There was close and terrible fighting by both men. Collyer finally fell in Edwards' corner.

ROUND SIXTH.—Bets were here offered of $100 to $25 on Edwards. Both men were watchful. Edwards clinched, and both delivered telling blows. Finally they fell, Edwards on top, and blood flowing freely from Collyer's face.

ROUND SEVENTH.—Collyer gets in one, and after a few quick exchanges they clinched and went down, Edwards again on top.

ROUND EIGHTH.—Collyer came up slowly and presented a fearful sight. Edwards was smiling, but careful. They quickly clinched and fell on the ropes.

ROUND NINTH.—Collyer led out, but missed. Edwards followed, and caught Collyer in the stomach. They then clinched, and Edwards was thrown.

ROUND TENTH.—Both men came up slowly, and showed signs of weakness. A square knock-down for Collyer.

ROUND ELEVENTH.—Edwards came up slowly. Collyer very weak, but up to time.

Edwards' seconds were accused by Newell of using ointment on Edwards' hands, and asked what was on them. He said nothing but water. Aaron then said, "Let the fight go on." Newell said he could see that Edwards had "grossitt," a preparation which, among sporting men, is dreaded, as likely to blind an opponent. The referee said nothing, but told the men to fight on. Collyer's seconds refused to allow him to proceed. Just then a terrible uproar occurred, which had evidently been brewing in the last moment or two. Strange men broke into the ring, when Collyer's seconds appealed to the referee. Edwards' seconds insisted that time had been called, and the stakes be given over to Edwards, or that the fight proceed. The referee then firmly announced that he had called time for them to fight. Collyer's seconds then refused to fight any further, and left the question to the decision of the referee. The impression prevails among sporting men that the stakes will be given to Edwards, and the fight to Collyer. The fight lasted twenty-five minutes.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12—1 A. M.—The barometer is now highest over the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and lowest over North-western Michigan; partly cloudy weather has prevailed from the upper lake region westward to Dakota, with rain areas; high temperature from the lake region south and south-westward over the Southern States. The rivers have fallen at Pittsburg, Louisville, Cairo, and Keokuk, and risen at Cincinnati and Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

Over New-England the pressure will diminish, with south-east to south-west winds, and partly cloudy, warmer weather.

Over the Middle States and lower lake region, south to west winds, slight changes of barometer, high temperature, partly cloudy weather, and over the latter occasional rain areas.

Over the South Atlantic and Gulf States slightly higher barometer, winds mostly from the south-west and south-east, high temperature and partly cloudy weather.

Over the Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, high temperature, south-west to north-west winds, and partly cloudy weather.

Over the upper lake region, higher barometer, lower temperature, west to north winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas, followed by clearing weather.

THE INDIANS.

KANSAS RAIDERS ABUNDANTLY SUPPLIED WITH AMMUNITION.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Gen. Pope telegraphs Lieut. Gen. Sheridan that the Indians who have been marauding in South-western Kansas have gone to the borders of the Llano and Tocado, a country filled with game, and that they have abundance of ammunition. The three columns of troops now operating will converge on the section named.

A WOMAN'S TERRIBLE FALL.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Mary Williams, a domestic, employed at Cozzens' Hotel, while walking, fell over a precipice 140 feet high on Sunday night. She struck a sapling in her descent which broke her fall, and she escaped instant death. She was terribly injured, and lay all night unable to help herself, and was only discovered late on Monday morning. The woman will probably not recover.

THE WISCONSIN RAILROAD CASE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 11.—In the Supreme Court, to-day, the arguments in the railroad case were concluded by Assistant Attorney General Sloan, who addressed the court at some length in support of the motion for an injunction. It is not certain when the decision will be rendered.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE SOMERVILLE RIOT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 11.—Paul Reeves, who was shot in the mêlée in Somerville, died yesterday. He and his brother Albert, who died Sunday from wounds received in the same fight, were buried in one grave.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

CAIRO, Ill., Aug. 11.—A steam boiler at the mines of the Illinois Central Coal Mining Company, at St. John, Ill., exploded this afternoon, demolishing the works and killing Alexander Hanson, Preston Smith, and Andrew Major, and badly injuring two others.

MISSISSIPPI NEW COTTON CROP.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 11.—The first bale of new cotton was received to-day from J. Mason, of Senatobia, Miss.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

ESCAPE OF MARSHAL BAZAINE FROM STE. MARGUERITE.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—There is great excitement in this city in consequence of the receipt of intelligence that Marshal Bazaine escaped from the Island of Sainte Marguerite some time during Sunday night. Details of the manner in which he succeeded in getting away are unknown, except that he used a rope-ladder and got on board a vessel bound for Italy. The night was dark and stormy.

The journals of this city declare that the Government will act promptly and energetically in punishing all who connived at his flight.

PARTICULARS OF THE ESCAPE—COURAGEOUS CONDUCT OF THE MARSHAL.

LONDON, August 11.—The following interesting particulars of the escape of Marshal Bazaine from his prison on the Isle of Ste. Marguerite have been received:

The apartments occupied by Marshal Bazaine opened upon a terrace, which was built upon a lofty and precipitous cliff overhanging the sea. A sentry was posted on the terrace with orders to watch the prisoner's every movement.

During Sunday evening the Marshal walked upon the terrace with Col. Villette, his aid-de-camp. At 10 o'clock he retired as usual, apparently to sleep, but before daybreak he had effected his escape.

He must have crossed the terrace in the dead of night, and, eluding the sentinel, gained the edge of the precipice. Thence by means of a knotted rope he descended to the sea. He evidently slipped during the descent, and tore his hands, as the rope was found stained with blood in several places.

Under the cliff in a hired boat were Bazaine's wife and cousin. They received him as he reached the water, and Mme. La Marechale taking the oars herself rowed directly to a strange steamer, which had been lying off the island since the previous evening. They reached the vessel in safety, were taken on board, and the steamer then put to sea. It is thought that they have landed at Genoa, as the steamer proceeded in that direction.

The first news of the affair came to Grasse, the nearest place on the coast, and the magistrates of the town immediately sent officers in every direction to search for the fugitive.

There was great commotion in Marseilles when the facts became known. An investigation was opened. Col. Villette, who was walking with the Marshal on the evening of his escape, was discovered there and imprisoned.

The commandant of the Fort of Ste. Marguerite was placed under arrest, and Gen. Lewal has gone to the island to investigate the affair.

COMMUNISTS ARRESTED AT MARSEILLES.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—Eighty persons, formerly connected with the Commune, have been arrested in Marseilles. Among them are M. Esquiros, an Ex-Prefect of the department.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE BASE-BALL PLAYERS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—The second exhibition game of base-ball between the Red Stockings, of Boston, and the Athletics, of Philadelphia, was played this afternoon at the Crystal Palace, in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. The weather was beautiful and the play of the Athletics was very fine, excelling the Bostons' both at the bat and in the field. Mr. O'Rourke, of the Bostons, acted as umpire. The Athletics won the game by the following score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletics......	4	1	5	0	2	3	1	0	3	—19
Red Stockings..	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	1	— 8

ITALY.

REPUBLICANS AND INTERNATIONALS IN FLORENCE.

ROME, Aug. 11.—The Prefect of Florence has issued a decree dissolving thirty-six Republican and Internationalist societies in that city.

TURKEY.

WITHDRAWAL OF TROOPS FROM BOSNIA AND SERVIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 11.—The Porte has issued orders for the disbandment of the reserve force stationed in Bosnia, and has withdrawn its regular troops from the Servian frontier.

INDIA.

THE FLOODS IN SCINDE SUBSIDING.

LONDON, Aug. 12—2:30 A. M.—Dispatches from Calcutta announce that the floods in Scinde are subsiding.

CUBA.

REVIEW OF COLORED TROOPS BY CONCHA—VOMITO—VOLUNTEER CORPS OF GUERRILLAS—ENCOUNTERS WITH REBELS.

HAVANA, Aug. 11.—Capt. Gen. Concha and staff yesterday reviewed a number of colored troops who are about to take part in the campaign.

A Lieutenant of the navy, an Adjutant, and a son of the General of the Marine, have died of vomito.

A movement is on foot in Santa Clara to mobilize the volunteers now acting as guerrillas in that jurisdiction. Their services are most valuable in protecting property from rebel raids. It has been made the duty of every planter in the vicinity to contribute to the support of the corps.

A Spanish column arrived at Fray Benito on the 1st inst., just in time to disperse the insurgents who were concentrated at that point. On the approach of the column shots were exchanged, but the insurgents soon fled in different directions. Seven were left dead on the field, and ten were taken prisoners. Among the killed was the rebel General Pancho Vega.

In the Holguin on the same day a considerable body of rebels was also dispersed.

There have been slight skirmishes along the line of the Puerto Principe Railroad and Eastern Trocha.

THE FORTINNYER MALPRACTICE CASE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 11.—The Police have considerable information in the Fortinnyer malpractice-case, but refuse to give it out at present. It can be said, however, that she has made a confession to the effect that she has been in the business seven years, and implicates quite a number of highly respectable persons in this city. It had been her custom to destroy all traces of her crimes by fire, for, as she expressed it, "ashes tell no tales." Several instruments and a quantity of medicine used in her business were found in the house, and taken possession of by the Police. She says Lena Miller, the mulatto girl who died under her treatment, had been operated upon before she came to her. The German girl who was sent to the hospital, she says, will die. This girl, it is said, recently came from Geneva, Ill., and claims to be respectably connected. Her name is withheld by the Police. The inquest on the dead will be held to-day, when startling facts are expected to be brought to light.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BRIC-A-BRAC SERIES.

ANECDOTE BIOGRAPHIES OF THACKERAY AND DICKENS. Edited by R. H. STODDARD. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co.

The first volume of the Bric-a-Brac series, which we cordially commended some weeks ago as the successful initiation of an enterprise promising varied entertainment to all lovers of literature, was devoted to the memoirs or autobiographies of Chorley, the critic; Planche, the dramatist, and Young, the tragedian. The *mélange* of reminiscence and anecdote furnished by this somewhat notable trio was so fascinating that it seemed a question whether any succeeding volume of the series could equal the first in freshness. This second volume, which is devoted exclusively to Thackeray and Dickens, is not only of absorbing interest; it must prove, from its timeliness and value, a permanent addition to literature. It is easy to understand and appreciate the sensitiveness which has led the family of Thackeray to prohibit for the present the publication of any biography. Great as the gap which the want of his life leaves in our literature, it is, perhaps, better that it should not be written than that such a fate as that which befell the life of Dickens should have overtaken it. Either of these men were too great and too many sided to exhibit all the phases of their character to any single individual; nor could any one person, however impressionable he might be, fully appreciate and understand all their peculiar traits and characteristics. While we have no life at all of Thackeray, we have that of Dickens only as he presented himself to Mr. Forster—an interesting study, to be sure, but still one the incompleteness and unsatisfactoriness of which the lapse of time can only make more conspicuous.

Dissimilar and strongly contrasted as Thackeray and Dickens were in many of their personal characteristics, they resembled each other in their genuine simplicity and large-heartedness—traits which could not fail to fasten to them with bonds nearly as firm as those of kinship all who were so fortunate as to be favored with their personal friendship. The tributes which their deaths respectively called forth were, therefore, inspired by a singular warmth of affection. Could it have been foreseen that in the one case there would have been no formal biography, and that in the other the public would be obliged to content themselves with a life so onesided and insufficient, these reminiscences would doubtless have been more numerous and detailed. Under the circumstances, it seems singular that their collection from the periodicals through which they have been scattered has not before been attempted. Now, however, they most worthily find a place in this Bric-a-Brac series, to which they lend importance and value. The care with which they have been selected, as well as the skill with which they have been arranged, do credit to Mr. Stoddard's keen editorial perception and judgment.

In this collection the reminiscences of Thackeray very appropriately have the precedence and they occupy about two-thirds of the volume. They comprise "Thackeray in America," by Mr. William B. Reed, formerly of Philadelphia, who saw much of the great novelist while he was in this country; the appreciative and characteristic paper upon "Thackeray's Literary Career," by Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh; "Some Recollections of Thackeray," "A Child's Glimpse of Thackeray," and "A Friend of My Childhood," the authorship of which is not given, but which first appeared in *Lippincott's Magazine*; Hodder's Recollections of the novelist; a sketch of his personal appearance, taken from Blanchard Jerrold's "Best of All Good Company," and eight shorter papers comprising anecdotes and reminiscences by Theodore Taylor, Shirley Brooks, James Hannay, and Mr. Dickens' "In Memoriam," which was published in the *Cornhill Magazine* shortly after the death of its illustrious editor. Then follows a brief collection of obituary poems, one from *Punch*, another from *Fun*, one by Lord Houghton, one by Dr. Thos. W. Parsons, and one by Mr. Stoddard. This list will itself be accepted as sufficient assurance that there cannot be a dull page or paragraph in this section of the collection. In giving permission for the use of his paper Mr. Reed might with propriety have requested the editor of the volume to omit one or two allusions to the Rebellion, which now seem in singularly bad taste, but, with this exception, his paper is an admirable and interesting one. The recollections of Mr. Hodder, who acted for some time as Thackeray's private secretary, are extremely characteristic, and, we think, here first find their way to American readers. These two anecdotes may be reproduced for the benefit of those pests of celebrities—the autograph hunters. Mr. Hodder writes:

"It was a common practice in the towns we visited for quidnuncs, ambitious dowagers, and aspiring damsels pertaining to the order of blue-stockings, to pester Mr. Thackeray at the close of his lecture to insert his autograph in an album—a request with which he was not often willing to comply. On one occasion an album was placed before him by a young fellow, who thought to tempt him by calling attention to the fact that the signatures of several distinguished musicians, including that of one of our best celebrated tenors, were in the same book, and that therefore he would be in very good company. 'What! among all these fiddlers!' exclaimed Thackeray, with pretended raillery. Having uttered this somewhat brusque phrase, he could not well do otherwise than satisfy the desire expressed; but he would not be prevailed upon to write more than the simple signature—'W. M. Thackeray.' On another occasion the possessor of an album was much more fortunate. It belonged to a young lady of my acquaintance, and I had pleaded her cause so warmly that Mr. Thackeray opened the book, and I pointed out to him the names of certain contributors with whom I thought he might not object to be thus associated. He assented, and took the book home to his hotel, in order that he might have time to scan its contents. Among these he soon discovered the subjoined lines:

'Mont Blanc is the Monarch of Mountains—
They crown'd him long ago:
But who they got to put it on
Nobody seems to know.
ALBERT SMITH.'

Under these lines Mr. Thackeray speedily wrote the following:

'A HUMBLE SUGGESTION.
I know that Albert wrote in hurry;
To criticise I scarce presume;
But yet methinks that Lindley Murray,
Instead of "who" had written *whom*.
W. M. THACKERAY.'"

A paragraph from Mr. Dickens' tribute to his fellow-novelist reads as if it were descriptive of his own sudden death with his last work still incomplete. Mr. Dickens writes:

"On the table before me there lies all that he (Mr. Thackeray) had written of his latest and last story. That it would be very sad to any one—that it is inexpressibly so to a writer—in its evidences of matured designs never to be accomplished, of intentions begun to be executed and destined never to be completed, of careful preparation for long roads of thought that he was never to traverse, and for shining goals that he was never to reach, will be readily believed. The pain, however, that I have felt in perusing it has not been deeper than the conviction that he was in the healthiest vigor of his powers when he wrought on this last labor. In respect of earnest feeling, far-seeing purpose, character, incident, and a certain loving picturesqueness blending the whole, I believe it to be much the best of his works."

In his preface Mr. Stoddard groups together several anecdotes of Thackeray, which are worth repetition here: "Thackeray was not a humorist in the sense that Dickens was, nor a wit in the sense that Jerrold was, but he now and then said a good thing in a quiet way. He was pestered on one occasion, while in this country, by a young gentleman of an inquiring turn of mind as to what was thought of this person and that person in England. 'Mr. Thackeray,' he asked, 'what do they think of Tupper?' 'They don't think of Tupper,' was the reply. Another man of letters was mentioned, and it transpired that he was addicted to beer-drinking. 'Yes,' said Thackeray, 'take him for half and half he was a man.' His connection with *Fraser's Magazine* was the subject of conversation, and the right of an editor to change the 'copy' of his contributors was discussed. Thackeray maintained that no such right existed, except as regarded errors of grammar, and declared that the only person who could make alterations for the better was the author himself; as a rule, editorial changes were blunders. 'I told an editor so once, and he did not like it. "I have no objection to your putting your hoofs on my paragraphs," I remarked, "but I decidedly object to your sticking your ears through them."' 'He never forgave you, of course?' 'I never thought to ask.' Thackeray and Jerrold used to sit near each other at the 'Punch' dinners, and Jerrold was inclined to wrangle if everything was not to his liking; but Thackeray would keep the peace. 'There is no use in our quarreling,' he said, 'for we must meet again next week.'"

The reminiscences which Mr. Stoddard has collected of Dickens show that others besides Mr. Forster were admitted to intimate acquaintanceship with the great novelist, and that they might have contributed valuable material to his biography had they been allowed the opportunity. Sir Arthur Help's paper from *Macmillan's Magazine*, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold's from *The Best of All Good Company*, and a paper full of interesting reminiscences contributed by a lady to *The Gentlewoman's Magazine*, combine a number of anecdotes which are quite as characteristic as those which are given in the earlier part of the volume regarding Thackeray. From the paper last named we take these anecdotes. In connection with a rumor, which at one time gained considerable currency, that Dickens had become insane, this incident, which transpired at Broadstairs:

"We were all walking on the beach one day, accompanied by a gentleman, a Mr. F——, a sculptor, who had only come down on a visit to Mr. Dickens the day before. This gentleman was, to use the mildest term, very eccentric, and did the most unaccountable things in moments of impulse. He was several yards in front of us, and was behaving in a very flighty manner. Some strangers passed him, and as they neared us stood to look after him. 'Ah,' said one, with a lugubrious look and a Lord Burleigh shake of the head, 'you see it's quite true! Poor boy! What a pity to see such a wreck!' Dickens scowled at them, and then called out, 'Hollo, F——, I wish you'd moderate your insane gambolings! There are fools among the British public who might mistake you for me.'

These representatives of the British public slunk away, followed by the glowing anger of Dickens' eyes, which seemed to shrivel them into nothingness. Dickens walked on with inflated nostrils and compressed lips for a few moments, and then burst out laughing. 'I am afraid I was rather down on those poor beggars,' said he, 'but I don't like that ambling ass to be taken for me.'

Next day he was sitting with us, when Mr. M—— ran in with consternation in every feature, calling out, 'Charley! for God's sake come and put a stop to this! There's F—— has walked out of the sea, without a rag on him, right among the people on the beach. You never saw such a scatter in your life!'

Dickens jammed his hat on his head with a muttered '—— fool!' and tore down stairs with M——; he came back in about half an hour, and Mr. S—— asked him jokingly how he had disposed of the naked truth.

'I never dreamt in childhood's hour,' said Dickens, commencing poetically, and then sinking suddenly into prose, 'that I should ever turn myself into a perambulating screen; but the magnanimous way in which I have sacrificed my self-esteem in bobbing and siding about with my coat-tails spread out to shield this rampant Achilles from the chaste eyes of the fair *sect* and the innocent babbies, deserves the thanks of the nation! I told him that was not the place for "*poses plastiques*;" but he was so enthusiastically intent on doing the antique that I could only frantically, and I may say heroically, interpose my devoted body between him and the spectators.' This was all nonsense, as he told us afterward that he found F—— had returned into the water as fast as he got out, and he had no occasion to be a screen."

Here is another equally characteristic story from the same source:

"One morning, at his own house, Dickens was talking on art to a gentleman present, and they discussed the statue of Venus, which Byron raves about in his 'Pilgrimage.' Dickens objected to the expressions used by Byron, 'Dazzled and drunk with beauty,' 'The hearts reels with its fullness,' &c., as being an unpoetical metaphor, and said it must have been written tipsily, under the influence of that beverage (gin and water) which sometimes inspired this great poet. I defended the verse, and Dickens rose up, pushed his hands through his flowing locks so as to give them their most weird look, turned down his shirt-collar, slapped his brow, and exclaimed, in the Bombastes Furioso style:

'Stand back! I am suddenly seized with the divine afflatus. Don't disturb me till I have given birth to my grand conception.'

He took out his pencil, and finding there was no paper in the room, he stalked with grotesquely melodramatic air to the window, and wrote on the white shutter. Frederick Dickens copied the writing afterward for me, and it was as follows:

LINES, AFTER BYRON, TO E. P——.

O, maiden of the amber-dropping hair,
May I, Byronically, thy praises utter?
Drunk with *thy* beauty, tell me, may I dare
To sing thy pæans *borne upon a shutter?*'"

But to give anything approaching a fair representation of the anecdotes with which the pages of this dainty volume are crowded, would be to reproduce the book itself. Every reader must see at a glance that he may here be brought into a closer and more intimate acquaintanceship with these two great novelists than would be possible through the careful study of the most detailed biography. These reminiscences exhibit Dickens and Thackeray as they appeared to their intimate friends under every possible circumstance of unrestrained social intercourse, and it is just here, in their own homes and in the homes of their friends, that the multitudes who have come to love these great masters through their works wish to see and to know them. It is impossible to satisfy the demand of the public for such reminiscences and those who may take up these *Anecdote Biographies of Thackeray and Dickens* will only be impatient that they could not have been even more detailed than they are.

The next volume of the Bric-a-Brac series, we observe, is to take us into French literary reminiscence, a field rich in material of great interest and value. The famous letters of Prosper Mérimée to an *Incognita*, all that is worth preservation in Lamartine's *Twenty-five Years of My Life*, and in George Sand's *Recollections and Impressions*, must furnish the material for a volume of unusual freshness. The tact shown in the choice of subjects, the skill with which the material has been selected and arranged, and the taste with which the volumes are produced, have already secured the Bric-a-Brac series a long lease of popularity, and if the character of the collection is sustained, as it cannot fail to be, the public will look for the issue of volumes at shorter intervals.

THE METHODIST CAMP-MEETING AT MERRICK, LONG ISLAND.

The Methodist camp-meeting at Merrick, which has been in progress since Tuesday last, will close on Thursday next. On Sunday, when the largest attendance was counted upon, the heavy rain-storm of the forenoon interfered seriously with the exercises, and there was no regular service at the great preachers' stand. There were, however, services conducted by the different ministers in the large prayer tents. On Monday the weather was all that could be desired. In the forenoon Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Connecticut, delivered a sermon on the "Recognition of Friends in Heaven," and was followed in a few pertinent remarks by Rev. Dr. True. The afternoon sermon was by Rev. G. A. Hubbell, and that of the evening by Rev. Mr. Russell, whose subject was the "Power of Prayer as Evidenced Through Spiritual Agencies." The Presiding Elder of the North Long Island District, Rev. Charles B. Sing, has charge of the exercises. In addition to those mentioned above there have been present Rev. B. M. Adams, Rev. Dr. James Porter, Rev. C. T. Mallory, Rev. T. M. Terry, Rev. C. B. Ford, and Rev. Samuel P. Hammond. Miss Almina Losee conducts the children's meetings, and the music is under the direction of Mr. John E. Luckey, of Brooklyn. The meeting thus far is regarded as very successful.

CRUEL TREATMENT OF A LUNATIC.

Joseph Volinski, the lunatic Pole, who was sent to Jamaica from Newtown, Long Island, last week for examination before County Judge Armstrong, and who, while confined in the cells of the Town Hall, broke open his cell door and smashed the stove and window in the corridor, having been adjudged insane, was taken to the Asylum at Utica last evening. Yesterday afternoon he again became furious and smashed things generally, twisting his iron bedstead as though it were made of hoop-iron, and several men were required to handcuff him. After the handcuffs were on, his arms were pinioned behind him, and with a little trouble he could have been taken to the cars without undue violence. He commenced to kick at the officers, however, when they proceeded to beat him shamefully. A large gash was cut in his forehead, from which the blood flowed freely, and upon arrival at the train, he was violently pitched into a baggage car and started for Utica.

LONG BRANCH.

AN EPIDEMIC OF SHOW PEOPLE.

A YOUNG VIOLINIST—HIS PROMISE OF FUTURE CELEBRITY—DANCING, AND THE DANCING POPULATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OCEAN HOTEL, Monday, Aug. 10, 1874.

We have had an epidemic of show people at the Ocean Hotel, with results that might have been foreseen, if enterprising vocalists and others would but pause and think over the matter a little before committing themselves. But "talent," as it is technically termed, is always sanguine, and never takes circumstances into consideration. Casually the fact is learned by some member of a strolling concert troupe that Long Branch has not a single place of amusement within its boundaries. At rehearsal the important truth is revealed to the troupe, and every member immediately feels that Long Branch is the place for their company, and that they have only to go down there to do a rushing business. Never was there a greater error. If any one would but reflect, the very circumstance that there was no place of amusement here would indicate the real fact, which is that nothing of the kind can live. The folks in the cottages have their home life, and if they require a diversion, they can join the hops at the leading hotels, where for some two hours every evening there is the most vigorous dancing. Those who don't dance promenade on the piazzas, flirt, quiz the dancers, and amuse themselves thoroughly. The proof of this is that when the "Bards" concert troupe came down, they had on the first night three people and on the second, seven. This was on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday another concert troupe braved inevitable ruin by also engaging the dining-room of the Ocean Hotel, but, warned by the fearful example of the Bards, they refused to give any entertainment, and went manfully into the parlor and danced their griefs away. On Thursday an Irish gentleman with a very pronounced brogue, entitled M. le Tort, again hired the same room for an exhibition of necromancy, but, though he fared the best, it is more than doubtful if he made his expenses. He had the wit to enlist the sympathies of the children on his side by insidiously circulating what turned out subsequently to be an unauthorized statement, that there would be a lavish distribution of bon-bons. Consequently, the children were wild to go, and roped in their parents and elder sisters. The Gallo-Celt had probably an audience of a hundred people, and this was looked upon as an amazing success.

It is a pity that the troupe who came on Wednesday did not perform, because whatever may have been their deficiencies in other respects, they certainly had with them a boy violinist of wonderful genius. Young Leopold Lichtenberg, who is only thirteen years of age, was born in San Francisco. When Wieniawski, the Polish violinist, was playing there, the boy was brought to him, and he was so struck with his wonderful promise that he took him as a pupil, and proposed to take him with him on his return to Europe. But Wieniawski had the misfortune at Newport to get into a gambling scrape, and lost all his money; so that instead of assisting young Lichtenberg, he had to solicit assistance himself. His father was with him, and by an unlucky conjuncture of circumstances fell ill, and lay in a New-York hospital for weeks. When he came out again he and his son were without funds to get back to California. They, however, succeeded in getting an engagement with this concert troupe, and young Lichtenberg was to receive fifty dollars per night. Unfortunately this fell through by the apathy of the company. Just as things looked darkest for them Joseph Seligman, the great banker, who, in company with the Rothschilds, has agreed with Secretary Bristow to take all the remaining five per cent. bonds, heard of the lad, and being not only a great financier, but also a gifted musician, desired to hear him play. Young Lichtenberg was sent for, and played throughout the evening everything that was asked of him by the numerous company present. On the next night he played at James Seligman's, (in the cottage which that gentleman rents of Gen. Grant,) and as the parlors here are much larger, the audience was more numerous. On this occasion he played a caprice of Vieuxtemps, a polonaise, and a reverie by Wieniawski, a symphony by Bach, and some long improvisations. Mr. Joseph Seligman wished originally to send Lichtenberg to Europe at his own expense, but his brothers are desirous of aiding; whichever way it is arranged, the boy will go to Europe very shortly. His promise is wonderful, and if he fulfills it, the public will be indebted for a master to the munificence of these wealthy bankers. Great violinists are as rare as perfect diamonds or wonderful race-horses, and it is the opinion of those judges who have seen the lad that he possesses all the qualifications of wrist and finger, combined with rare musical genius, which are needed to make an absolutely good player. Violinists are born, not made, requiring a delicacy of flexibility in the wrist, a nervous power to resist fatigue, and a length of finger, without which no amount of musical power could give them pre-eminence at this instrument. And Lichtenberg has undeniably all these, fingering like a youthful Viotti.

It is more than doubtful, when one comes to reflect, whether even the genius of this young lad would have been sufficient to overcome the attractions of the hops. The idea entertained in some quarters that dancing is a thing of the past is an error. It is true that at Saratoga there is very little spirit in the ball-room proceedings, save on grand dress occasions. But this is entirely due to the fact that young men abhor Saratoga. They have no occupations, and are eternally on female duty of some sort. If they want to row they have to go four miles; if they want to fish they have to go forty. There is no shooting, there is no bathing, and drinking the waters makes them sick. Therefore, these things being so, young men go where they can find some amusement; and consequently, of evenings, ladies who want to dance can choose each other for partners, and take it in turns to be gentlemen. One will often see at Saratoga, in a magnificent parlor crowded with people, only eight persons dancing, and not a mustache among the eight. But at Long Branch it is far otherwise. It must be owned that nobody cares to go through the whole list of dances that De Garmo teaches, and that nothing but the lancers and the waltz is ever attempted. But the floor is crowded every time, and there is a fair number of gentlemen dancers. The most indefatigable ones—those who appreciate whirling in the mystic maze of the waltz to the fullest extent—are the young girls from fourteen to sixteen. They never omit a single hop if they can by any means manage to coax mamma or the guardian aunt who acts as duenna to their wildness. These young ladies generally associate in bands of either two or three members, and as boys who dance are rather scarce, they have established a free trade in partners, or a reciprocity treaty. The bold boy who asks one of the band for a dance is bound by solemn promise to dance with the others in turn before he attempts to stray in any other direction. By the time that the dancing ceases—about 10:30—these young heroes may be observed in a dreadfully limp condition—fairly danced out—but they contrive to come round by the morrow, and next evening sees them once more in the power of the band. One of these associations has secured a young millionaire of sixteen, and it is generally understood among the residents of the Ocean Hotel that the three young ladies have made up their minds to keep him for the rest of the season, and if possible to make him enter into heavy recognizances to come to the Branch next year and dance with them again.

Though these very young ladies, who are not out yet, are the most conspicuous, they form but a small part of the dancing population of the Ocean Hotel. By one of those freaks of fortune which it is beyond the power of philosophy to explain an extraordinary number of beautiful girls have congregated in this hotel. Bachelors whose incomes do not permit them to marry had better be warned in time and keep away, because the place is dangerous. There are man-traps in every direction, baited with sparkling eyes and tresses sweeping down to the floor. For this last charm is one of the specialties of sea-bathing places. A young beauty whose blonde hair cascades down her back in rippling waves of gold can excuse herself for so appearing by saying that she has been bathing, "and the salt water clings so to the hair, you know; it positively never dries." Many a bright bevy of beauties has the old Ocean Hotel gathered under its roofs since the first days when society began to recognize the charms of the place, but never have so many been assembled for the confusion of male heads and the detriment of their hearts. There is a long, long list which contains some acknowledged beauties. Indeed, the array of beautiful faces is as surprising as it is agreeable, because it is a thing that one cannot reckon upon. The most noted resorts are often absolutely barren of pretty girls, while undistinguished places like Far Rockaway will be crowded with beauties positively wasting their sweetness on the desert air.

THE SHOOTING OF TEN BROECK.

HIS ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION BY GEN. WALTER WHITTAKER—A SLIGHT WOUND—DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of Sunday gives the following account of the attempted murder of Col. Richard Ten Broeck, by Gen. Walter Whittaker:

"Mr. Richard Ten Broeck, the well-known Kentucky stock-raiser, living about eight miles from the city on the Shelbyville pike, was shot and severely wounded by Gen. Walter Whittaker at Gilman's Point, five miles from the city, yesterday afternoon. The people of Louisville were greatly excited over an exaggerated report of the affair, which reached the city about dusk, to the effect that Gen. Whittaker had shot Mr. Ten Broeck three times, inflicting wounds which caused his death in a short time afterward. Such was, fortunately, not the case. Mr. Whittaker lives near Linden Station, about nine miles from the city, and practices his profession here, going home in the afternoon, sometimes on the accommodation and sometimes on the Lexington train. Yesterday he started home on the latter, which left at 2:50 P. M. Mr. Ten Broeck was in the city on business, and left on the same train. Messrs. Ten Broeck and Whittaker took seats near each other, and, soon after the train started, were engaged in conversation. During the conversation Mr. Ten Broeck made a remark concerning some family matters which seemed greatly to offend Mr. Whittaker. According to the statement of a witness, Mr. Ten Broeck said to Mr. Whittaker, "You know I brought your sister-in-law home from New-York." The allusion seemed to be of a delicate nature, and Gen. Whittaker, becoming instantly angry, replied, 'You are a liar!' Some angry words on both sides ensued, and a fight between the parties on the train seemed imminent; indeed, had it not been for the interference of friends, a bloody tragedy might have been enacted in the car. When the train reached the Fair Grounds, Mr. Ten Broeck went into another car, and nothing further occurred until the train reached Gilman's Point, where Mr. Ten Broeck stopped to meet an engagement.

Gen. Whittaker also left the train, and meeting Mr. Ten Broeck on the platform, again commenced to quarrel with him. Mr. Charles A. Lewis and Col. R. H. Crittenden, of Frankfort, were witnesses to the scene that followed, and testified in Whittaker's examining trial before two county Magistrates. Mr. Crittenden stated that he saw Whittaker approach Ten Broeck in a hostile manner. Ten Broeck, waving both hands before his face, told Whittaker repeatedly to go away, that he didn't want to have anything more to do with him. If any other words passed between the parties they were not heard by the witnesses. Whittaker continued to advance, and when within a few feet of Mr. Ten Broeck, drew a pistol and fired twice at him without effect. The pistol was presented a third time, when Mr. Ten Broeck, seeing the only chance to save his life was to get in closer quarters with his antagonist, rushed toward him. Whittaker fired a third time, but again without effect. Ten Broeck closed in upon his adversary, and a struggle ensued. But the struggle was quickly ended. Whittaker, releasing his arm from Mr. Ten Broeck's grasp, placed the muzzle of his pistol to the old gentleman's forehead and fired. Mr. Ten Broeck instantly fell insensible, and, as many supposed, dead, upon the platform. After he was down, Whittaker presented his pistol and again attempted to fire at his prostrate body, and was only prevented from doing so by the crowd which quickly gathered around. Several of the men who gathered on the platform took up the apparently lifeless form of Mr. Ten Broeck and carried him to the tavern, about a hundred yards distant from the platform. For some time Mr. Ten Broeck remained insensible; the blood flowed sluggishly from a hole almost in the centre of his forehead, and every one who saw him was impressed with the belief that he was killed outright.

Dr. Chenoweth was summoned to the place, and on examining the wound found it to be of a much less serious nature than was supposed. By probing he ascertained that the ball had not entered the skull, but had glanced upward under the scalp, running over the bone and coming out near the rear of the crown of the head. The physician pronounced it only a flesh wound, and was of the opinion that it was not of a serious or dangerous nature. After his wound was dressed Mr. Ten Broeck was conveyed to his home in a carriage. Before being taken away he became again conscious, and conversed with his friends. He did not seem to fear any serious results from his wound, and only complained of extreme weakness. Mr. Ten Broeck is over sixty years old, and quite feeble, and the shock of such an affair was of itself sufficient to produce nervous prostration. He was resting quietly at his home at a late hour last night.

Soon after the shooting Gen. Whittaker surrendered himself to Constable J. C. Oldham, and had an examining trial before Esquires Raymond and Rudy. Messrs. Crittenden and Lewis were the only witnesses, and testified in substance to the facts which we have above stated. The wound being regarded as not of a serious or dangerous nature, Gen. Whittaker was released on a bail of $2,500, and went home by the next train. Gen. Whittaker is not unused to scenes of blood. Some years since he stabbed and killed a lawyer in Shelbyville, and afterward shot and killed young Hodges, in Frankfort. Two years since, in an altercation with Mr. Aaron Pennington, he was struck a severe blow on the head. He was afterward placed in the insane asylum, from which institution he was discharged as recovered, about a year since."

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual report of the Central Pacific Railroad Company has just been issued. The earnings and operating expenses for the year 1873, as compared with 1872, were as follows:

Earnings.	1872.	1873.
Gross earnings, coin	$7,400,089 35	$7,643,469 58
Gross earnings, currency	4,563,551 22	5,220,483 40
Total earnings, coin and currency	11,963,640 57	12,863,952 98
Total earnings, equal to currency	12,734,729 88	13,851,489 24
Operating Expenses.		
Operating expenses, coin	$4,953,612 42	$4,929,684 09
Operating expenses, currency	57,666 42	39,587 43
Total expenses, coin and currency	5,021,278 84	4,969,271 52
Total expenses, equal to currency	5,527,445 25	5,606,186 70
Percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings	43.40	40.47

The percentage of operating expenses to gross earnings, as shown above, was 2 93-100 per cent. less than in 1872.

The earnings over operating expenses for 1873 were (all in currency)	$8,245,302 54
The year ending Dec. 31, 1872	7,207,284 63
Being a gain of	$1,038,017 91

or 14 40-100 per cent.

The total number of passengers transported was 3,280,171, being an increase over 1872 of 276,197. The revenue from this department was $2,235,942 81 in coin and $2,182,474 61 in currency. The report gives the following particulars in regard to freight:

	Pounds.
Total tonnage for 1873 was	2,057,204,628
Total tonnage for 1872 was	1,881,646,021
Showing an increase of	175,558,607

or 9.33 per cent.

The earnings from this department were as follows:

Coin	$4,989,996 21
Currency	2,472,898 71
Showing an increase in coin earnings of	251,143 13
And an increase in currency earnings of	244,307 21
Total increase, coin and currency	495,450 34

The number of miles run, as compared with the preceding year, also other items of interest, will be found in the following tables:

	1872.	1873.	Per Cent. Inc'e.	Dec'e.
Miles run by passenger engines	1,243,720	1,351,740	8.66	..
Miles run by freight engines	2,530,776	2,748,556	8.60	..
Miles run by switching engines	584,182	725,217	24.14	..
Miles run by miscellaneous engs.	540,148	185,419	..	65.67
Totals	4,898,826	5,010,932		

Being a total increase of 112,106 miles, or 2.3 per cent.

The report of the Secretary gives the following particulars in regard to the earnings and expenses:

	Coin.	Currency.
Earnings	$7,643,469 58	$5,220,483 40
Expenses	4,929,684 09	39,587 43
Earnings over operating expenses	$2,713,785 49	$5,180,895 97

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett, presiding, Assistant District Attorney Allen, prosecuting, Ann Perkins pleaded guilty to petit larceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....James E. Horton pleaded guilty to an attempt at obtaining money by false pretenses, and was sent to the same institution for six months....Lizzie Johnson pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years....Charles Bates also pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... Elizabeth Brown pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was sent to State Prison for two years....Jane Fletcher, and her paramour, Charles N. Lindon, were found guilty of stealing a watch and chain from Antonio Koch, of No. 60 Amity street, on the 22d of June. Lindon, to whom the Recorder administered a scathing rebuke, was sent to State Prison for five years, and the woman Fletcher was sentenced to two years in the same institution. While Jane Fletcher was being conveyed from the court-room, she met Bridget Smith, a witness who had testified against her, and violently pushed her down stairs, inflicting serious injuries. For this offense she was again brought before the Recorder, who inflicted an additional sentence of two years in State Prison....William H. Jenkins, charged with stabbing Thomas Maher, of No. 51 Market street, in a drunken quarrel on the night of the 27th of July, was placed on trial. The jury could not agree upon a verdict....Charles Figlein pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.

BRAZIL.

PREPARING FOR THE AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

IMPORTANT MODIFICATIONS IN THE CUSTOMS TARIFF—PEACEFUL RELATIONS WITH THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—ARBITRATION PREFERRED TO WAR.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Wednesday, July 1, 1874.

The much-advertised universal exposition, to be held at Philadelphia in 1876, has until very recently been the subject of favorable comment in the Brazilian press. Now, however, there is a dead silence in regard to it, and no journal here has a word to say about it. Meeting a Brazilian friend, a few days since, in the Rue D'Ouvidor, he took me aside and very gravely asked me what it all meant. He himself was a great friend of the United States. He had, he said, been continually talking to all his friends and acquaintances about that exhibition, and in his enthusiastic representations he had never failed to do full justice to "the noble and distinguished commission who had it in charge." The iron column, one thousand feet high, from the summit of which beautiful views of the surrounding country were to be furnished—at fifty cents a head—had particularly pleased his countrymen. He believed that his Government had already accepted the invitation to appear and take part. What, then, meant all these ominous looks and whisperings? Was there or was there not to be an exposition worthy of the great Republic of the North—the land of Washington, of Lincoln, and of Grant? When my fiery friend had become a little calm I tried to explain the difficulty, retracing the course of his wordy torrent, and remarking, by the way, that the iron column idea to which he had referred was not a feature in the regular prospectus, but one of the many outside suggestions that might or might not be realized. I am not quite sure that he understood all I said, or felt any the more certain when we parted that an exhibition is to take place in 1876. But the Government of Brazil evidently believes there will be one, and long since published in the official organ here the names of the Commissioners appointed to give direction to "the preparatory movement" in the Empire. This "preparatory movement" generally consists in a kind of preliminary national exposition, when a careful selection is made of the products to be displayed at the international exposition to follow. This was the course pursued by Brazil previous to the Paris and Vienna Expositions, and was found in its results to be highly useful as well as practical. The General Commission is composed as follows: President, H. H. Marshal of the Army Gaston D'Orleans, Conde D'Eu; First Vice President, Viscount De Jaguary; Second Vice President, Viscount De Bom-Retiro; members, Viscount De Souza Franco, Joaquim Antonio De Azevedo. This is an excellent commission. His Highness the Count D'Eu is a thorough worker, and will see to it that Brazil makes an appearance that shall be worthy of the high place she holds in the family of nations. I do not say family of American nations, because it is said by some who were there, that in certain respects she surpassed even the United States at the late Vienna Exposition. This Government, in order to make the preparation as thorough as possible, has directed circulars to all the Provincial Presidents, ordering the immediate formation of local commissions, and has also most favorably recommended the exposition. In short, Brazil will not be wanting at Philadelphia in 1876, should the exposition take place.

The modifications and changes recently made in the Brazilian tariff, and which go into effect from this date, (July 1, 1874,) are of some importance to American commerce, and warrant me in referring to them in detail. I will now refer only to some of those articles which are imported from the United States. Chief among these is flour, the duty upon which has been reduced to about fifty-one cents per barrel, the old duty having been seventy cents. This is a very important reduction, since the United States furnish Brazil with from 350,000 to 400,000 barrels annually. Pine lumber, formerly paid about $7 per 1,000 square feet. Under the new tariff it will only pay about $6 75. Kerosene, an article which has been heretofore very largely consumed in Brazil, formerly paid an import duty of about twenty-seven and a half cents per gallon. Under the new tariff it will only pay seventeen and a half cents per gallon. The duty on resin has been slightly increased, paying now a duty of $1 18 per barrel. Turpentine will now pay a duty of ninety-three cents per box of ten gallons, having formerly paid $1 18 per box, which shows another important reduction favorable to our commerce. American lard is only used by the wealthier classes, and so meets with a limited demand in Brazil. The duty upon this article, under the new list, has been increased from four to nearly five cents per pound. The import duty on American chairs and furniture has been very largely reduced. Formerly wood-bottomed chairs, without arms, paid a duty of 30 cents each. Now they will only pay about fifteen cents, a reduction of one-half. Wood-bottomed chairs, with arms, paid heretofore fifty-one cents each. Now they will pay only thirty-one cents. Straw-bottomed chairs, without arms, paid seventy-eight cents. Under the new list they will pay sixty-two cents. Straw-bottomed armchairs paid formerly a duty of $1 56 each. Now they will pay a duty of $1 25. Cane-seated chairs, without arms, paid a duty of $1 25, and will now pay only sixty-three cents, a reduction of nearly one-half of the old duty. Same, with arms, paid $1 56, and will now pay under the new list $1 25. Agricultural implements, also, and machinery of all kinds now enter free of every duty. In respect to this class of goods, there has been for a long time no duty imposed, except what is called the *expediente*, or entry tax of five per cent., and that now is also taken off.

Such are some of the more important changes in the new tariff as compared with the old affecting American products. This result, so favorable to our commerce, proves that the statesmen who are now at the head of affairs in Brazil are not wanting in sound and liberal views, while it likewise shows that they do not fail to appreciate the act of our Government so beneficial to them in removing the tax on coffee. I may also say, in conclusion, that from the recently published notes exchanged here between our able Envoy and the Brazilian Minister of Foreign Relations, it appears that this subject of our commercial relations has been for the last three years a constant topic of discussion and negotiation. And it is evident from the clear and convincing manner in which Mr. Partridge has constantly presented and urged our claims, that to his efforts mainly are due whatever advantages our products may have gained under this new tariff.

From the River Plate we have now received sufficient details to show that the recent election has unquestionably resulted in the choice of Dr. Nicolas Avellaneda as President of the Argentine Republic. He will take his seat on the 12th of October next, when, it is said, there will be not only Cabinet changes, but the following appointments to the chief posts in the Confederacy: Marianno Acosta, Vice President of the Republic; Adolpho Alsina, Governor of the Province of Buenos Ayres; Irajoyen, Minister of the Interior; Col. Roca, Minister of War; José B. Sala, Minister of Finance; Eduardo Oliveira, Minister of Public Instruction. Sarmiento, we are assured, will immediately after the inauguration of his successor sail for the United States, where he will be again accredited as the Argentine Envoy, Dr. Manoel Garcia passing to England. Dr. Alvear will be accredited as Envoy and Plenipotentiary near the Government of the French Republic. Although the triumph of Avellaneda in the late Argentine election for President was the defeat of the so-called peace party, of which Gen. Mitre had come to be considered the head, still that by no means proves that we are on the verge of war. On the contrary, there is every sign now that the difficulty between Brazil and that Republic, growing out of the Grou Chaco question, will be settled without war or without even the necessity of an arbitration, to which method of solution the parties interested would have had recourse before assuming the responsibility of an appeal to arms. It will gratify Prof. Miles and his colleagues of the American Peace Society to know that the grand principle of arbitration, as an effective method of settling international disputes, has already gained a firm footing in this part of our continent. In fact, since the successful issue of the Geneva arbitration, again and again has this principle been applied here in Brazil; and already several important questions, which had for a long time been the subject of bitter contention, and so might easily have resulted in war, have in this way been finally settled and disposed of.

In this connection, too, I should say that the Governments of Chili and the Argentine Republic have at last resolved to submit their boundary question to a tribunal of arbitration. This news reached us only a days since, and will serve to give additional force to the conviction already well established here, that in the New World at least we need not go to war to settle such questions. The Argentine Republic, it is said, will select the President of the United States as arbitrator; Chili will select the Emperor of Brazil; while the King of Belgium will be asked to serve as the third arbitrator, in case the others do not agree. The advocates of the Argentine Republic will be the present Minister of Foreign Relations, Dr. Carlos Tejedor, and Gen. Bartolomeu Mitre. The advocate of Chili will be Dr. Domingos Santa Maria, late Chilian Envoy near the Government of Peru.

SOUTH AMERICA.

COLOMBIA.

PANAMA, Aug. 3.—Advices from South America, via Panama, to this date, are as follows: The unusually rainy weather continues on the isthmus, and resulted a few days ago in flooding the railroads, but without any particularly bad results further than one day's interruption of traffic.

The commercial depression in Panama still continues. There is an almost absolute want of produce to ship, the extraction of both concho and pearl shells being at a stand-still. Exchange on England is at 6 per cent. premium, and on New-York 1½, being scarce even at that. The failure of the following houses abroad has had a disastrous effect on commerce here, as well as to place in a serious predicament many commercial houses in Panama: First came the names of Messrs. Lazardi; Torre, Solis & Co.; Oppenheim & Schrader, of London, and on the 15th were reported, in addition, Messrs. Grant, Brodie & Co.; Frünling & Co., and J. R. Yglesias & Co., of London.

Gen. Quesada, Col. Melcher Aguero, and Señor Antonio Zembrano, formerly members of the Cuban Congress, arrived here from Jamaica on the 23d ult. Messrs. Quesada and Zembrano proceeded to Peru by the steamer of the 24th ult., on business connected with the cause of the patriots. Mr. Aguero is engaged in a similar undertaking.

All the Senators and Representatives from this State have returned from Bogota, the capital. Senator Gen. Buenaventura Correoso left by the steamer Pacific on the 26th ult. for Conta Rico.

Rear Admiral Cochrane, R. N., in command of the British Squadron in the Pacific, arrived here this morning by the mail steamer from Callao. The Admiral will proceed hence at once in her Britannic Majesty's steamer Tenedos to San Jose de Guatemala, where the entire British fleet is ordered to assemble, and inquire into the flogging of the British Consul, (Magee,) and demand suitable reparation and apology.

The United States steamer Richmond is in port.

The *Diario Official*, of Bogota, of June 16, publishes law 43 of 1874, (15th June,) in reference to a claim of the United States of America, which reads as follows:

"Art. (unico.) Let the National Executive be authorized to celebrate with the Government of the United States of America an agreement, with the object of submitting to a decision of arbiters the claim which said Government has made against that of Colombia for the capture of the steamer Montijo, which took place in the national waters in the month of April, 1871, by Tomas Herrera and other individuals of the State of Panama."

The agreement to be celebrated can be carried into effect without the necessity of the subsequent approval of Congress.

ECUADOR.

This Republic has fallen into a terrible state of financial depression. The Merchants' Exchange of Guayaquil has represented the matter to the Government, and given it as their opinion that the ruin with which the country was threatened could only be averted by the Bank of Ecuador being obliged to comply with the Banking law, that the circulation of compulsory notes should cease, and that the prohibition against the exportation of silver coin or silver in bars should be removed. It is represented that the country had already made great sacrifices in order to get rid of the "soft money," (*moneda feble,*) expecting better things, but now matters are worse, owing to the restrictions placed by the Bank of Ecuador in changing its notes, and that the merchants had lost about a million of dollars already by the excessive rates of exchange with which they have had to put up in making payments to their creditors abroad.

PERU.

CALLAO, July 28.—The Peruvian people have had all their attention so taken up with the programme of festivities with which the anniversary of the independence of the Republic was to be celebrated on the 28th ult. that little else has been thought of. Congress assembled on the 13th of July and went into the examination of the credentials of newly-elected Deputies. Much to the astonishment of the Administration, Dr. L. B. Cisneros, the leader of the opposition in the former Congress, was elected Speaker of the Lower House. Gen. Prado has been elected Representative for Callao.

It is considered that the Administration has lost caste, but no fears were entertained of an interruption to the peace the country now enjoys.

The mission sent by the Peruvian Government to China has been successful. A treaty of commerce and navigation was signed in Pekin between the Peruvian Envoy and the Chinese Government, permitting the free departure from Chinese ports of laborers for Peru. These laborers will enjoy in Peru the same privileges and greater guarantees than those granted by California.

A few days since President Pardo signed two decrees so affecting religious interests that the wrath and the susceptibilities of stanch Churchmen have been singularly awakened. The first referred to a law of Congress of 1855, prohibiting the residence of Jesuits within the territories of the Republic. The second decree relates to the Bishop of Puno, who sent in his resignation to the Pope without consulting the Central Government. The Prefect of Hunanuco is now ordered to expel all the Jesuits from his district, and the Bishop of Puno is to be tried by the courts of the country.

CHILI.

On the morning of the 7th of July Valparaiso was visited by a strong shock of earthquake, almost at the very same time as the memorable shock on the same day of last year, the shock this time having occurred at 2:07 A. M., and that of 1873 at 2:21 A. M.

CONDITION OF WALWORTH.

The Auburn *Advertiser*, of Saturday evening, says: "Mrs. Mansfield Tracy Walworth and her two daughters arrived here yesterday with the intention of remaining in this vicinity for the season, in order to be as near her unfortunate boy, Frank, as possible. She has engaged apartments at the residence of Mr. Peter Sittser, at the foot of Owasco Lake, about two miles distant from the city, where she now is. Her two daughters are stopping at present with Dr. James D. Button, prison physician, on Hulbert street, in the city, but they will join their mother on Monday. Mrs. Walworth gave expression to some disappointment on learning that Gov. Dix had concluded not to visit Auburn at present, as was expected. She had an interview with her son Frank at the asylum to-day. Frank has brightened up considerably since his transfer, but it is thought that unless more favorable symptoms are shown he will again relapse into a state of hopeless melancholia. The Summer residence selected by Mrs. Walworth is delightfully situated immediately on the shore of the Owasco, and is a favorite Summer resort of Auburnians."

A NEW MITRAILLEUSE.

A new mitrailleuse has just been tried at Coire, in the Grisons. The barrels, instead of clustering around a centre, are placed horizontally, thus delivering the balls like a platoon of infantry, instead of in a cluster. Twenty rounds were fired in a minute, but the inventor, Col. Albertini, of the Austrian Army, maintains that forty-five rounds can be fired each minute, and that his mitrailleuse will cost one-sixth less than the one actually in use.

PERSONATING DETECTIVES.

On Monday night, about 10 o'clock, John Harts, a resident of Poughkeepsie, was walking through Thompson street. Two men, perfect strangers to him, stopped him and remarked that he was just the man they wanted to answer that charge of murder, at the same time telling him that they were detectives. Mr. Harts was, of course, much astonished, and while trying to explain to his captors that he never killed anybody, saw a genuine policeman in the person of Officer Creighton passing on the opposite side of the street. He called on him lustily, and before the two would-be detectives could get away they were captured. Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday held them both for trial.

COLORADO.

TERRITORIAL POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—DISTINGUISHED TOURISTS—DENVER ENTERPRISE—THE CANON CITY SODA SPRINGS—THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DENVER, Col., Friday, Aug. 7, 1874.

The Territorial Republican Convention met in Denver yesterday. Nearly 200 delegates were in attendance, representing twenty-five counties. Before the assembling of the convention, the campaign presented a new and unexpected phase by the withdrawal of Delegate Chaffee. The delegates from several of the counties had come with instructions to give the cold shoulder to all factionists. One or two delegations carried resolutions in their pockets condemning the "land-grabbers," as the Chaffee party are called; while a squad from the northern counties were on hand with articles condemning the President and the "carpet-baggers" he has sent to rule this Territory. Reconciliation seemed impossible. While a large majority evidently counseled peace, the factionists were for war. The newspapers were fomenting the feud by such cheerful editorial paragraphs as the following:

"This city and Territory are now being cursed with a set of spavined hacks and bankrupt carpet-baggers sent on here as officers to ride over us, by a wicked and perverse President. There's Secretary Jenkins, the bogus exile from bankruptcy debts in Virginia. He isn't here a whole month until, with the brass of the very devil, he intrudes into our local conventions and harangues our honest 'grangers' about the political and industrial 'interests (!) of Colorah-do!' This arrant hypocrite has had the audacity to exhort on agricultural honesty and the immorality of 'middle men,' while report goes that every other day a six or eight dollar bar-bill, board bill or wash bill is being sent out here to lawyers offering fifty cents on the dollar for collection!"

Half the new officials in Colorado have already entered suits for libel against one paper or another. A Denver daily rejoices in five or six of these, the total damages figuring about $150,000. It was in the face of such a quarrel that the Republicans of Colorado convened to nominate a Delegate to Congress. And it is a matter of surprise that the convention carried its work through with harmony. The following brief platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the Republican Party of the Territory of Colorado adheres to the doctrines of the Republican Party of the United States, as declared in its national conventions.

II. The Republican Party of Colorado is proud of the record of the National Republican Party in the past, and we hereby pledge ourselves to labor earnestly to make that record still more glorious in the future.

III. That we welcome to our Territory all who come to live among us, and hereby guarantee to them all the privileges under the laws we claim for ourselves.

IV. That we hereby pledge ourselves to the hearty support of the candidate of this convention, and call upon all Republicans of Colorado to ignore personal differences and local disagreements, and to make a united effort for the success of our candidate and the principles herein enunciated.

Addresses strongly favoring Statehood for Colorado were made. Upon the first ballot Hon. H. P. H. Bromwell, of Denver, received the nomination as Delegate to Congress. Mr. Bromwell is a lawyer of considerable political experience. He came to Colorado in the Fall of 1870, from Illinois, where he served as a member of the Constitutional Convention, Presidential elector, and a member of the House of Representatives in Congress. It is thought that the total vote of Colorado in September will be about 25,000, more than double the vote of 1870. As a threatened rupture in the Republican ranks has happily been avoided, and the candidate nominated a strong one, it is believed that the party will win by a majority of from 2,000 to 3,000 votes.

Several prominent English parties are Summering in Colorado, among them Earl Dunraven, whose camping-out experiences in Estes Park were enlivened by a terrible and almost death encounter with a Rocky Mountain lion. The Earl and friends, after weeks of trouting, hunting, mountain-climbing, and gathering of specimens, up in the vicinity of Long's Peak, have returned to Denver en route home. Canon Kingsley and daughter have been quietly ruralizing at Manitou Springs. He has delivered his lecture on Westminster Abbey at Denver and Colorado Springs to large and intelligent audiences. Robert Collyer and a party of Chicago divines have just completed a fortnight's trip among the parks and peaks. Senator Bogy, of Missouri, with a party of St. Louis capitalists and editors, is at Idaho Springs, having taken in side trips to Fall River, Chicago Lakes, and the ascent of James and Gray's Peaks. Grace Greenwood is pleasantly domiciled at her mountain villa. Gen. Phil. Sheridan, whose brother Mark is in charge of the Fairplay land office up in the Mount Lincoln district, has just made a flying visit to the Territory. The twenty pulpits of Denver are supplied from Sabbath to Sabbath by clergymen tourists, while the regular pastors are off to the mountains for a vacation. Hon. John D. Perry, former President of the Kansas Pacific, is visiting his son, who has an extensive stock ranch in Douglas County, south of Denver.

DENVER AND ITS GROWTH.

Denver, which has now a population of 22,000, stretched out over four square miles of territory, seems to still keep ahead in its lively, remarkable growth. Fine brick buildings are going up on every hand. Two new street railways have just been completed, one of them extending from the heart of the city out Twenty-third street and Park avenue to Gov. Evans' addition, and the other to Swansea, three miles out. Plans for the building and endowment of a large first-class college are about completed. Capital square has been laid out and ornamented with trees and shrubs. On the north side two large hotels, one on Cheltenham Heights and the other in Villa Park, the Sloan Lake steam-boat novelty, many handsome cottages and parks attract the eye. Nevertheless, with all this evident thrift and improvement, Denver has felt the hard times. Business men complain of small sales and slow pay, while professional men think their field too much crowded with hungry seekers after clients and patients. Yet real estate has steadily advanced, and while there are now but few transactions, prices do not seem to decline—something of a contrast in this respect to Pueblo and some of the colony towns, such as Greeley, Evans, and Longmont, where the word "dead" seems to be the common phrase for expressing their condition. Money for building and purposes of trade and speculation was in great demand through the Winter and Spring at 2 per cent. per month. It is now in little request at 1½ per cent. It is a noteworthy fact that as soon as things get a little dull in Denver, and there is any indication that her growth is being checked, her active, pushing business men through their board of trade at once set the ball to rolling again by some new enterprise. First it is a railroad, then smelting works, then another railroad, anything to concentrate the trade of the Territories to this point, and to keep laborers busy and money active. A board of trade meeting has just been called looking to the establishment of extensive foundries and iron works, utilizing the exhaustless deposits of iron-ore and coal found in the vicinities of Canon City and Trinidad, and bringing all to this point. There are several towns in the Territory that partake somewhat of this spirit. Among them are Colorado Springs, Boulder, Golden, Georgetown, Fort Collins, and Trinidad, all of them growing rapidly and with much to back them.

ANALYSIS OF THE SODA SPRING WATER.

Some members of Lieut. Wheeler's expedition have analyzed the six mineral springs at Canon City. That of the soda spring is as follows:

Chloride of sodium	0.1372
Sulphate of soda	0.0201
Carbonate of soda	0.1267
Carbonate of lime	0.0553
Lithia	traces
Iron	traces
Total amount of salts in 100 parts of water	0.3624

The Colorado Central Improvement Company is about to make improvements in the vicinity of these springs. A fine new hotel has already been built. An invalids' home and bath houses are talked of.

THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

The Wheeler exploring expedition has been camped for several days on the banks of the Arkansas, at South Pueblo, arranging its campaign in the South-east. A number of prominent scientists, college professors, and students accompany the expedition. They have just broken camp and taken the field, and will pursue their observations until December. Besides the principal directors of the exhibition there are numerous draughtsmen, computers, commissaries, clerks, packers, herders, cooks, teamsters, and laborers, making one of the largest and best equipped exploring armies that ever visited the Rocky Mountain region.

SHOCKING DEATH THROUGH INTOXICATION.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 11.—John Ellsworth, a laborer, was run over by a train on the Hudson River Railroad and found in a shockingly mangled condition this morning near Dutchess Junction. When last seen he was intoxicated.

OUR INLAND SEAS.

THE SEA OF METALLIC SHORES.

A NEW FIELD OF ARCHÆOLOGY—THE MINES—THE MAN-ENGINE—COPPER ROCK—THE SMELTING WORKS—THE COPPER PRODUCT—THE SUPPLY EXHAUSTLESS—SILVER—VULCAN'S WORK-SHOP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORTAGE LAKE, Mich., July, 1874.

The sterility of soil and the rigor of climate which distinguish the shores of Lake Superior from those of our other inland seas, have been abundantly compensated in such deposits of the useful metals—iron, copper, and silver—as have been found nowhere else in the whole world. Here are the foundations on which productive industries are to be developed on a magnificent scale, and that at no distant day. Hither will come vast multitudes of laborers; here homes must be made for them, and large communities, chiefly of foreign birth and of the habits peculiar to miners, must be organized. The surrounding country can supply little for the support of such a population—it must come from a distance, and, consequently, commerce must likewise increase. Having in my letter from Marquette spoken of the exhaustless supplies of iron ores of the first quality in that region, and having in my last letter described the physical aspect of Keweenaw Point—the most remarkable portion of the copper region—I propose, in the present and concluding communication, to say something of the actual process of copper and silver mining.

A NEW FIELD FOR ARCHÆOLOGY.

The discovery of rude copper implements in the mounds of the Western States early attracted the attention of archæologists, and excited much curiosity as to the source whence they were obtained by that race whose history seems to be so singularly obscure. In addition to curiously-shaped implements and ornaments made of pure copper, unwrought pieces, evidently of native copper, were sometimes found. The explorations of Keweenaw Point have solved the question of their origin. Traces of ancient mining operations, antedating Indian traditions, have been frequently met with on the Point, and also at Isle Royal, fifty miles from the mainland. Lodes have been excavated to a considerable depth, in one of which a rude ladder was discovered. In others stone sledges have been found. The great antiquity of these excavations is indicated by the fact that they are found overgrown with trees several hundred years old. In such an excavation, near the Ontonagon River, trees of five hundred years old were growing. Far down in some of these ancient pits oak timbers have been found under masses of copper of great size, as if some progress had been made in the art of mining. Many of the copper and stone implements were found in the excavations of the Portage Ship Canal, some of which were shown to me by Mr. John Chassell, Cashier of the First National Bank at Houghton. The most curious implement in his collection is a sort of copper adze. This and all other copper implements which I examined have been hammered into shape from the native mass, without melting. So far as I could learn, these ancient miners have left no other relics of themselves in this region, giving plausibility to the suggestion that they resorted hither to obtain copper, but never made their permanent residence on these bleak shores. Still, little has been done in collecting and examining these relics in that systematic way which might possibly lead to interesting results.

NATIVE COPPER.

The existence of native copper in large quantity on the shores of Lake Superior has been known since the earliest explorations of the French to the Northwest, more than two centuries ago, yet nothing worthy of the name of mining operations has been accomplished until within the last thirty years. Up to this time all the copper of commerce had been derived from various ores, or combinations of the metal with other substances, from which it could be separated only by laborious and costly processes. The announcement of enormous quantities of copper in the metallic state, and free from alloy with other metals, was received at first with incredulity, and afterward with wonder, and nothing produced complete conviction until masses, limited in size only by the power of machinery to transport them, were sent out as samples. The almost absolute purity of this native copper is the standing wonder of metallurgists, and gives to Lake Superior copper a value, in many of the arts, above that of the same metal from any other known source. We saw hundreds of tons in masses weighing from a hundred pounds up to five and six tons each. The variety of the ores of copper in the Lake Superior region is almost as wonderful as the abundance of the native metal. They are at present of no importance whatever commercially.

THE MINES—HECLA AND CALUMET.

From our hotel at Houghton we were within easy walking distance of a number of mines. On the mountain behind us are the Huron and Atlantic Mines, while on the opposite height, beyond Hancock, we see the Quincy and Pewabic Mines. The processes of mining are so similar in all that a brief description of one may suffice. For our sample we shall select the Hecla and Calumet Mine, as by far the most extensive and productive of the Lake Superior mines. It is ten or twelve miles from Houghton, and we reach it by the Mineral Range Railroad. This is our first experience on the "narrow gauge." The rails are three feet apart, the coaches six feet wide, and very complete and cozy. The track rapidly gains the summit and follows the Mineral Range, which constitutes the backbone of Keweenaw Point, being elevated about six hundred feet above the level of the lake. The soil of this elevated ridge is quite productive. The water by the roadside is colored brown from the beds of peat. The pine trees are of enormous size, and we passed some respectable farms with fields of grass, potatoes, and oats. At last we reach Calumet, the present terminus of the road, where several stages are in waiting, soliciting passengers, in professional style, for Red Jacket and other attractive names. We find quite a village, with a very frontier-like appearance. The streets are regularly laid out, but the houses are miners' cottages, small and generally built of unhewn logs. There are three quite handsome churches, a hospital, and an enormous school-house, with foundations for another still larger, just laid. As all this property belongs to the company, we have a glimpse of their liberality and care for their work people. Making our way to the office, the engineer cordially receives us, and leaves nothing undone to enable us to understand the working of a copper mine. As mining is chiefly an underground business, we do not expect to see anything very imposing on the surface. A clear idea of this mine may be easily obtained if you imagine the earth, or rock rather, cleft open in a straight line, making a chasm twelve or fourteen feet wide and of unknown depth, and this chasm filled with the copper-bearing rock. Now this chasm is not vertical, but inclines at an angle of about thirty-eight degrees. The works extend about fourteen hundred feet along this lode. There are eight shafts, the four to the south constituted the Hecla, and the four to the north the Calumet Mine previous to their consolidation. These shafts are all connected below with each other, and by this means the mine is ventilated without any mechanical aid.

Over each shaft is a tall, barn-like structure, containing the hoisting apparatus, and these buildings are connected by a railway elevated on trestle-work. The hoisting apparatus is driven by immense steam-engines. As the shafts are all inclined, as just described, tram-ways are laid, upon which a sort of iron box moves upon rollers, up and down. This box is technically called the skip. The practical joke, which the miners delight to play upon greenhorns who annoy them for permission "to go under ground," as they call it, is to invite them to take a seat in the skip. The miner pulls a cord and away goes the skip, down like lightning through the darkness, greenhorn being sure that the rope has broken and in an instant he is to be dashed to atoms on the bottom. But this is not the legitimate use of the skip, it is only meant to be used in bringing up "rock." On ascending into the building at the mouth of the shaft, it is dumped into a little car, which starts off along the railway to a large building in which the rock is broken. Here, in a line, are four Blake rock-crushers, champing up the huge fragments as if they were pea-nuts. The crushed rock falls down into cars beneath and is ready to go at once to the stamp-mill. About every shaft is a growing mountain of rejected fragments, not rich enough to pay for working.

THE MAN-ENGINE.

Mr. Bolton tells us that in five minutes the man-engine will be in operation. What is the man-engine? It is an invention lately introduced into this and one or two other of the larger mines to transport the workmen up and down the shafts. When the mines descend to the depth of twelve hundred feet, as these do, the journey up and down four times a day becomes a serious part of the day's work. This novel vehicle consists of two long beams lying side by side, three feet apart, and extending from top to bottom of the shaft at an angle not far from that of a common stairway. On each beam, at intervals of ten feet, are placed little platforms just large enough for a man to stand upon—a platform on one beam corresponding to a platform on the other, so that a man can easily step across from one to the other. When the engine starts, a man steps on the upper platform, and the beam slides down ten feet, bringing him opposite to a lower platform on the other beam. On to this he steps, when it in like manner glides down ten feet, carrying the miner with it. Meantime the other beam has been drawn up to its former position, and so on in alternation. Thus man after man steps on the descending stair, changing across at every stage of ten feet. As we gaze down the dark shaft, watching the long line of miners as they descend, each with his bit of candle stuck on to his cap with a little ball of clay, the zig-zag movement of the twinkling lights is almost magical. At last the whole hundred have disappeared in the gloom, but the engine continues to work, and looking down the shaft again a twinkle is seen, then another, then a zig-zag line again, and soon another gang of gnomes begin to step out on the platform where we are standing. Let us look at them. They are not grimy as coal-miners are, but rough, hob-nailed, and plastered with candle-grease. The dusty red iron-miners of Marquette were mostly square-headed Scandinavians, but here what a medley—all nations are here, from frozen Norway to sunny Italy. "We like to mix them," said a mine captain; "they are not so apt to strike." This company employs about fifteen hundred men under ground and about a thousand above ground in handling and stamping the mineral.

COPPER ROCK.

The copper-bearing vein or lode is a conglomerate, of a dark-red color, in which the metal is disseminated in flakes and shreds. This is called copper rock by the miners, and is worked by drilling and blasting with powder in the ordinary way. This rock is brought to the surface, assorted, the valuable portion broken, as already described, and sent to the stamp-mill under the name of mineral.

THE STAMP MILL.

The treatment of the mineral, comprehended under the term stamping, requires a large supply of running water, which, of course, cannot be had on the high elevation where the mines are located; therefore the mineral must be carried to the water. The Hecla and Calumet Company's stamp-mill is located on Torch Lake, which is really a part of Portage Lake, and is connected with the mines by a railway five miles in length. The ponderous and complicated machinery required, and the enormous wear and tear inevitable, render the process of stamping very expensive. The ball stamp is really a steam-hammer, which crushes the mineral to small grains. From the stamps it passes to large flat boxes, with perforated bottoms. A stream of water is caused to flow upward through these boxes, while they are kept constantly in a vibratory motion, by which the grains of copper are caused to settle at the bottom, while the pulverized rock is swept away by the current. These boxes are called jiggers, or more briefly jigs. The metallic copper, as separated thus from the gangue or vein-rock, is of three grades of fineness, the coarsest somewhat resembling grains of rice in size, and the finest resembling sand. The copper in this form is packed in barrels, and under the name of stamps is sent to the smelting works. The finest stamps contain about forty-five per cent. of pure metal, the coarsest, ninety-two per cent.

MASS COPPER.

Besides the copper rock treated by the stamping and jigging process, as at the Hecla and Calumet Mines, in others the metal is found not disseminated in minute particles, but in masses often of enormous size. These are simply cut into fragments of manageable size, freed, as nearly as possible, from adhering stony matter, and sent to the smelting works under the name of mass copper. It would be very naturally supposed that a mine yielding the pure metal in vast masses would be much more valuable than one where it is disseminated in particles almost of invisible size throughout the rock. Yet the common experience shows that such is not the case, and the reason lies simply in the mechanical difficulty of cutting metallic copper. It cannot be drilled, blasted, fused, or sawn into fragments of convenient size for removal from the mine. It can be cut out only by the slow and laborious use of the chisel, and hence the expense of mining mass copper is greater than that of mining and stamping copper rock.

THE SMELTING WORKS.

The mining companies do not smelt copper. All the copper of this region is smelted by the Detroit and Lake Superior Company, which has two works—one at Detroit, and one at Hancock, on Portage Lake, the former turning out over thirty and the latter over fifty tons of ingots a day. The metallurgical process is of the simplest character. It is not properly a smelting process, inasmuch as they do not reduce ores at all. The stamps and mass copper, which are treated are metallic copper mixed with a small percentage of stony matter. This is separated by fusing the masses or stamps in reverberatory furnaces capable of containing six or seven tons each. The firing continues sixteen or eighteen hours. At the end of this time the furnace doors are thrown open, and a green birch pole is thrust into the fused metal for the purpose of reducing the oxide formed on the surface. After this poling process, the metal is dipped out in huge ladles and cast in ingot molds, holding about sixteen pounds each. Rectangular cakes are also cast for the manufacture of sheet copper. The ingots are packed in barrels for market, a barrel holding nearly a ton of metal. The mining companies pay nineteen dollars a ton for smelting.

THE COPPER PRODUCT.

According to the best information I could obtain there are more than one hundred companies holding copper-mining property in the Lake Superior region. Of these, perhaps, not more than one-third are actually engaged in work. Since 1869 the total quantity of copper obtained annually has been something over twelve thousand tons, for which from five to eight million dollars per annum have been received. The product for 1873 was nearly fifteen thousand tons, valued at over eight million dollars.

THE SUPPLY EXHAUSTLESS.

The abundance of this valuable metal in this region can scarcely be exaggerated. Lake Superior is a copper basin, its shores and its islands are copper, and no doubt the bottom is copper also. Less is known of the richness of the north shore, because the shore itself is less known. The large islands—Royal in the west and Michipicoten in the eastern part of the lake—are known to be rich in copper. Indeed, I apprehend that as yet we really know little of the mineral wealth of this wonderful treasury of metals. Intelligent gentlemen tell me that the majority of the mines now worked were not discovered by ordinary exploration, but are simply located upon the old works of the pre-historic miners mentioned in the first part of this letter. Very little systematic exploration has yet been done, considering the vastness of the field.

SILVER.

The frequent occurrence of native silver associated with the copper, but not alloyed with it, has attracted the wonder of mineralogists the world over. Masses of pure silver, from a mere speck up to a pound or more in weight, are often found embedded or welded to the pure metallic copper. These fragments of silver are usually considered by the miners in the light of perquisites, and find their way to the local jeweler, who meets with a ready sale for them to travelers. Silver ores have been found in considerable quantity along the north shore of Isle Royal, on Island St. Ignace, in Nepigon Bay, and at many points along the north shore of the lake. The most remarkable deposit of ore yet discovered is that found on Silver Islet.

SILVER ISLET.

The history of this mine forms a chapter of peculiar interest in the history of mining industry. Silver Islet is only a little rock eighty feet long and seventy feet wide, three-fourths of a mile from shore. It is just off Thunder Cape, midway of the north shore. The islet rises only a few feet above the level of the lake, and the waves sweep entirely over it in time of storm. On this rock a vein of silver ore of remarkable richness was discovered a few years ago. The vein was traced across Burnt Island and for some distance on the main land, but in neither of the latter places has the ore proved to be valuable. About four years ago active operations were commenced on Silver Islet. First of all, it was to be enlarged to make standing room for buildings of various kinds. This was done by sinking crib-work to enlarge the area of the island. Time after time this and all the buildings upon it were carried away by the waves, entailing enormous losses upon the company, especially as every article of consumption had to be brought from so great a distance and all the work done at great disadvantage. Still, in the face of all discouragements, the company has bravely battled with the elements until now their works are in good shape, and the working of the vein has been carried down to a depth of about three hundred feet. The principal ore is silver glance or sulphuret of silver, with some native silver. The vein varies in width from fifteen feet to six inches, averaging, perhaps, four or five feet. No estimate can as yet be made as to the quantity of ore, but its richness is abundantly demonstrated. I am informed that out of a quantity of selected ore, 2,200 ounces in weight, no less than 1,600 ounces of pure silver were obtained. During the first year's working, over $100,000 worth of ore was obtained, while in 1871 the yield was nearly a million of dollars. For the last two years, owing to special difficulties, such as I have already indicated, the yield has, perhaps, been not far from half a million per annum. On the north shore there are probably twenty silver mining companies organized in the vicinity of Thunder Bay alone, while in Ontonagon County there are, perhaps, a dozen more. Gold has been found at several points on the north shore, while lead, cobalt, and nickel are of more frequent occurrence.

VULCAN'S WORK SHOPS.

It would really seem as if the old fables of the deified metal-worker were no exaggerations, and that we have here struck the ancient magazine where Vulcan had gathered a store of metals sufficient to equip Homeric armies to the end of time. But his forge fires have been extinguished, and his exhaustless accumulations of metallic treasures are now converted to the beneficent arts of peace.

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTIONS IN TURKEY.

A writer in the London *Standard* says: "A few years before the Crimean war the indignation of European powers was aroused and expressed on the occasion of an Armenian being executed in Constantinople by the Turkish authorities for renouncing the Mohammedan faith and embracing Christianity. The Sultan, after strong representations made to his Government on the subject, was induced to give personally to the British Ambassador a promise not only that such a flagrant act of injustice should not be repeated, but that henceforward Christianity should not be insulted in his dominions, nor should Christians in any way be persecuted for their religion. Subsequent to the Crimean war his Majesty, in deference to the enlightened views of those nations especially which had protected Turkey from the demands of Russia, issued a firman—the Hatt-y-Humayoun—in which occurs the following clause:

'As all forms of religion are and shall be freely exercised in the Ottoman dominions, no subject of his Majesty shall be hindered in the exercise of the religion that he professes, nor shall be in any way molested on that account.' This clause was explained at the time in a note addressed to the British Ambassador by Fuad Pasha on behalf of the Porte, as extending 'expressly to all, including Mussulmans, though not mentioned by name.'

Notwithstanding the guaranties thus given for religious liberty throughout the Turkish Empire cases of cruel persecution have occurred recently, to which the attention of the British and foreign branches of the Evangelical Alliance has been earnestly called. Three Ansairyeh converts to Christianity, who had been living peaceable and blameless lives as teachers in a Christian mission school in Syria, were, in September last, suddenly seized, put in chains, and, after being denied food and drink, marched to Jebili, and thence to Damascus, where they were thrown into prison, repeatedly beaten, reviled, and otherwise cruelly treated, the only reason assigned being that they were renegades from the Mussulman faith, a return to which would insure them liberty and kind treatment. No crime or offense whatever against the law has been brought against them, and on their refusal to abjure the Christian faith they have been enrolled in the Turkish army and refused the exercise of Christian worship. Earnest remonstrances have been presented to the Porte by the British Ambassador, acting under instructions from the Earl of Derby, whose efforts have been aided by the representatives of France and America, but the persecution continues. The Grand Vizier consented to give orders for the removal of these Christian converts to Constantinople, but this promise, as well as others, has not been fulfilled. The latest communication reports that the Turks have succeeded in driving Yuseef and Selim to desert. They have been missing for ten days, and as the authorities made no inquiries about them it is feared they have been secretly removed. Dawond remains steadfast, resigned to the will of God, and hopeful that the influences being exerted on his behalf may yet succeed in delivering him from oppression.

Another case occurred at Marash, where a father and son having avowed themselves Christians, were suddenly taken by the Police from their homes, bound and brought under a strong guard to Aleppo, from whence they were removed to Constantinople and put in prison. They have since, we are informed, been banished, with the wife of the elder one, to Smyrna, which city they are not allowed to leave. Their three children, separated from the parents, have been placed in a bigoted Moslem family; against them, also, no complaint or charge of any kind has been brought.

These instances of intolerance on the part of Turkey assume a grave importance from their open violation of treaty engagements made with powers which expended treasure and the best blood of their sons in her defence, and from the connection with a retrograde policy which manifests itself in opposition to Christian missions and the circulation of the Bible in that land. If through weakness or unwillingness the Turkish Government refuses to maintain the religious liberty which, at the request of friendly powers, was given by royal edict to the people, and, by allowing acts of intolerance to be committed by responsible officers, tramples on the faith professed in its essential particulars by the whole of Europe and other countries, she must expect that her right to be received into the comity of civilized nations will be questioned if not altogether denied."

BREACH OF PROMISE.

A suit for breach of promise of marriage, with damages laid at $25,000, has been begun by Miss Ella J. Baer, a young lady residing in Lancaster, Penn., against Dr. John A. Barr, of Westmoreland County, Penn. The plaintiff is reputed to be prepossessing in appearance and of good family; the defendant wealthy and a rising man in his profession. The Pittsburg *Dispatch* says: "Partly on the young lady's account, and also because her counsel all reside in this city, the suit was entered here. A capias was issued and placed in the hands of the Sheriff for the arrest of the defendant; but, although a detective was employed to watch the movements of the defendant, the Sheriff failed to catch him in this county. Suit was finally discontinued here, and Mr. Day transferred the case to Greensburg, the county in which the defendant lives. A ccapias was issued, and Dr. Barr was arrested, and was released on giving $5,000 bail for his appearance at court. The plaintiff alleges that the parties were engaged at the City of Lancaster Feb. 20, 1873, and that afterward the 19th day of May, 1874, was fixed as the day of the marriage. She made preparation for that event, going to great expense, only to be disappointed by the doctor, who broke off the engagement because he had centred his affections on another lady. The plaintiff claims that by the violation of this maritial contract she has suffered damage to the amount of $25,000. She has retained as her counsel quite an array of legal talent, including T. Walter Day, Esq., and Messrs. Weir & Gibson, of this city, and James M. Carpenter, Esq., of Greensburg. We understand that the plaintiff has in her possession some sixty letters, written to her by the doctor, all pointing to the fact of the engagement, and which will be produced and read at the trial. The high standing of the parties, the large amount of damages claimed, and other peculiar circumstances of this case, combine to make it one of unusual interest, and it will doubtless attract no little attention when it comes to trial."

THE GREAT RAINFALL.

Our New-England exchanges very generally note the extraordinary fall of rain in the closing hours of last week. Mr. George Beckwith, of New-Haven, reputed to be a good authority in matters of this kind, says that the rainfall was much greater there than has occurred in several years. He says: "It began about 9 o'clock on Friday evening, the 7th, and, continuing steadily during the night, at 6:30 A. M., on Saturday, the 8th, had a depth on the surface of 1.561 inch. From 6:30 A. M. till about noon it was only nominal or occasional. It then began, and continued with vigor till 6:30 P. M., making in this interval 3.55. It continued with full force during the night, making from 6:30 P. M. till 6:30 A. M. on Sunday 4.615 inches. In the forenoon from 6:30 A. M. there was an interval of an hour or two, when it again began with less force, and continued till about 2:30 P. M., when it ceased, having made in this last interval 1.21 inch. The whole depth was 10.936 inches, a depth that rarely occurs, being about one-third of the annual fall in this locality, and nearly three times as great any that has occurred in the present year."

A WORKING-MAN.

A Massachusetts paper, lamenting the removal of a wide-awake citizen from its town, says that thirty-six years ago he entered the service of a manufacturing company, and in that time he has not lost a single day. By working "over time" he has made, as their records will show, at least 400 days of active service for every year, and received compensation therefor. In one month he made forty-eight days of labor. During all this period he has been a reader of books and of the journals of the day, taking an active part in politics, and now retires with a comfortable estate, a highly intelligent man, robust in body and mind. He has purchased a farm in Plympton, County of Plymouth, where he proposes to end his days.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 11.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400	Western Union...	74⅞	900	North-western...	37½
300	do.......s3.	74¾	100	do........c.	37½
200	do.......s5.	74⅞	200	do.	37⅜
200	do.	74⅞	200	do........c.	37¼
300	do.......s3.	74⅞	200	Ohio & Miss......	24
200	do.	75	600	do.	23⅞
100	do.......s3.	74⅞	300	do......s3.	23¾
100	do.	74⅞	300	do......s3.	23½
300	Pacific Mail....c.	46⅛	800	do.	23½
200	do.	46⅛	100	do.	23⅜
100	do.	46	300	do.	23¼
100	do......s3.	46	300	do.	23⅛
100	do.......c.	46	400	do.	23
100	do.	46⅛	200	do.	22⅞
200	Lake Shore....b3.	72⅝	200	do.	22¾
500	do.	72¾	200	do.	22⅞
200	do......s3.	72⅝	600	do.	23
1300	do......s3.	72½	100	Rock Island......	98½
200	Union Pacific....	28⅝	500	do......s3.	98½
100	do.......s3.	28⅝	100	Tol. & Wab.....s3.	35⅝
100	do........c.	28¾	200	do.	35¾
100	do.	28¾	300	do.	35⅝
800	do......s3.	28¾	100	do......s3.	35½
600	do.......b3.	28⅞	100	C., C. & I. C.......c.	12¼
100	do.......s3.	28⅞	100	do.	12¼
100	do.	28¾	100	do.	12⅜
700	do.	28¾	20	Pitts.& Ft.W.s30.	92½
400	do.......s3.	28⅝	42	N. Y. C. & Hud...	100½
1500	do.	28½	10	do.	100⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$4,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.........118½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000	M. 6s, Fd,'94.	92½	100	U. S. Express......	67¾
1,000	Tenn. 6s, old..	78	100	Chi. & R. I....b. c.	98⅝
1,000	Tenn.6s,o.,x C.	57¾	400	do.......s3.	98½
20,000	do.	58	100	Erie.....b. c.b3.	32⅜
1,000	do.	57¾	7	Mich. Central......	68½
10,00	Tenn. 6s, n. se.	57⅞	40	L. S. & M. So......	72⅝
10,000	do.	58	500	do..b. c.s3.	72⅜
2,000	C., B. & Q. 8s..	111	100	do......b3.	72½
5,000	C.&O.1st,C.on.	48	100	do.	72½
1,000	N. J. C. 1st, n..	103	100	do......s3.	72½
1,000	N. J. C. Conv..	102¼	900	do.	72⅝
2,000	C. & N. W. Con.	85	500	do......s3.	72½
1,000	Erie 4th M....	98	100	C.,C.& I.C.b.c.s3.	12¼
40,000	N.Y.C.1stM.,C.	104¾	100	do.	12¼
4,000	C. & N. W. Con. C. Gold bds....	79⅞	100	Chi. & Alton.....	100
5,000	C.Pac. G'd.bds.	90	1000	Un. Pac..b.c.s3.	28⅜
3,000	C.P.St.Aid bds.	99¼	100	do.	28⅝
1,000	Un. Pac. 1st M.	83⅞	650	do.	28½
1,000	U. P. S'k'g Fd.	68½	500	do.......s3.	28½
1,000	P.,F.W.&C.1st.	105	100	do......s3.	28⅝
2,000	C., C. & I. C.1st.	81	100	do......b3.	28⅝
500	Clev.&P.4th M.	90	100	do.......c.	28⅝
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	106	200	do.	28½
2	Fourth Nat. B'k..	100	1000	do......s3.	28⅜
5	do.....b. c.	101	200	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	37¼
5	Ninth Nat. B'k....	100	50	do......b3.	37⅜
30	Phœnix B'k..b. c.	100	400	do.	37⅜
40	Bank of Republic.	105	200	C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	55¼
200	N. Y. C. & H...b.c.	100⅝	100	do......s3.	55
100	do.	100¾	200	do.	55
300	W. Un. Te....b. c.	74⅝	100	C., M. & St. P.b.c.	34⅛
500	do.	74⅝	100	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	53
200	do......b3.	74⅝	100	Tol. & Wab..b. c.	35½
500	do.	74⅝	200	do.	35⅜
200	do......s3.	74¾	100	do.	35¼
500	do.	74¾	500	do.	35½
200	Pac. M. S. Co.b.c.	45⅞	200	do......s3.	35½
300	do......s3.	45¾	700	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	23
200	do.	45¾	1000	do.	23⅛
500	do.	45⅞	300	do.	23
10	do.	46¼	100	do.	22⅞
300	do.	46	100	do.	22¾
300	do......s3.	45⅞	300	do.	22½
500	do.	45⅞	400	do.	22
200	do.......c.	45⅞	100	do......s3.	22

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

500	West. Union..s3.	74½	1650	Union Pac...s3.	28¼
300	do......b3.	74⅝	200	do.	28¼
200	do.	74⅝	1400	do.	28⅛
700	do......s3.	74½	100	do.....3.	28¼
500	do.	74½	300	Erie Railway......	32¼
100	do.	74⅝	100	do.	32⅛
300	Pacific Mail......	45⅝	500	North-west....s3.	37¼
100	do......s10.	45½	200	do......s3.	37⅛
100	do.	45⅝	100	do......b3.	37¼
100	N. Y. C. & Hud....	100⅝	200	do.	37⅛
500	do......s3.	100½	100	North-western Pf.	55
400	do.	100½	200	do.	54⅞
20	do.	100¾	100	Rock Island...b3.	98½
500	Lake Shore......	72½	100	do.	98½
100	do......b3.	72½	100	C., C. & I. C.	12¼
500	do.	72⅝	100	Tol. & Wab...b3.	35⅜
700	do......s3.	72¼	100	do......s3.	35¼
1100	do.	72¼	100	do.	35⅛
100	do......b3.	72¼	800	do......s3.	35
3700	do.	72⅛	100	Ohio & Miss......	22⅛
100	do.	72	200	do.	22¼
1200	do.	72⅛	500	do......s3.	22
1000	do.	72¼	800	do.	22
100	do......c.	72¼	100	do.	21⅞
100	St. Paul......	34⅛	100	do.	22
300	do.	34	100	do......s3.	22
100	do.	33⅝	100	do......b3.	22¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 6s C.,'81. b. c.......118½	$440,000 U. S. 10-40s R.......b. c.110⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000	Tol. & W. 1st, b. c.	93	70	C., M. & St. P.b.c.	33½
5,000	Pitts., Ft. W.& C. 3d.	96½	200	do.	33⅞
3,000	Un. Pac. 1st...	84	300	do......b3.	34
2,000	Pac. 7s, G'd by State of Mo..	100	700	do.	34
1,000	Ohio & Miss. con. bs..b. c.	90	100	do.	34⅛
8,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	106	200	do.	34¼
4,000	Alb. & Sus.1st.	103	400	Union Pac...b. c.	28¼
1,000	N.Y. & N.H.6s.	101½	300	do.	28⅜
3,000	St.L.& I.M.1st.	88	100	do......s3.	28¼
5,000	Ches. & Ohio 1st, coupon on.	48	300	do.	28⅜
100	West. Union Tel., b. c.......b3.	74⅝	100	do......s3.	28⅜
400	do.	74⅝	600	do......b3.	28½
400	do.	74¾	300	do.	28⅜
300	do......b3.	74⅞	100	C. & N.W.b. c. b3.	37¼
10	Am. Express.b. c.	60½	200	do.	37⅜
300	Pac. Mail.b. c. b3.	45¾	100	C. & N. W. Pf.b.c.	55
300	do.	45⅞	100	T., W. & W..b. c.	35¼
100	do......s5.	45⅞	400	do.	35
200	do......b3.	45⅞	500	do.	34⅞
100	do.	45⅞	100	do......b3.	35⅛
20	Mich. Central.....	69	30	P., F. W. & C. G'd.	93¼
100	Chic. & R.I.b.c.s3.	98⅝	100	Del., L. & W......	107¼
200	do.	98⅞	50	do......b. c.	107¼
800	L. S. & M. So.b. c.	72¼	100	Chic. & Alt...b. c.	99
20	do.	72⅝	100	Mor. & Es.b. c. b3.	95
100	do......s3.	72¼	100	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	22⅜
1100	do.	72¼	100	do.	22¼
100	do......c.	72¼	300	do......s3.	22⅜
300	do.	72⅜	100	do.	22¼
			200	do.	22⅜
			100	do.	22½
			200	do.	22⅝
			100	H. & St. Jo...b. c.	25
			50	do.	24⅝
			15	C., C. & I. C..b. c.	12⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$4,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	101	1100	Union Pacific....	28½
5,000	D., L. & W.1st.	103½	300	do.	28⅝
300	Roc Island...b3.	98⅞	200	do......b3.	28¾
200	West. Union..b3.	74⅞	200	do......s3.	28⅝
100	do......s3.	74⅞	200	do.	28¾
200	do.	75	1000	do.	28⅝
300	do......b3.	75	200	do......s3.	28⅝
200	St. Paul......	34⅜	200	do......b3.	28¾
200	Pac. Mail.....b3.	46	100	Tol. & Wab....b3.	35⅜
400	do.	46	200	do.	35⅜
200	do......s3.	46	100	do.	35¼
100	North-west...b3.	37⅝	200	Del., L. & W......	107⅜
100	do.	37⅝	100	Ohio & Miss......	22⅝
300	Lake Shore......	72½	100	do.	22¾
600	do.	72⅜	1700	do.	22⅞
4700	do.	72½	300	do.	23
100	do......b3.	72½	400	do.	22⅞
100	C., C. & I. C......	12⅜	100	do......b3.	22⅞
100	do.	12½			

TUESDAY, Aug. 11—P. M.

Dullness, with alternating weakness and firmness, has been the feature of the Wall street markets to-day, and though the transactions at the Stock Board were somewhat spirited, and the volume of business larger than that of yesterday, the interest flagged at times to a standstill. The event of the day was a bearish assault on Ohio and Mississippi, which had the effect of knocking the price from 24 to to 21⅞ in the first two hours of business. The movement was evidently anticipated by the knowing ones, as there has been for some weeks past a considerable business in "puts" on this stock. The cause of the decline was nowhere shown to a certainty to-day, though rumors were afloat to the effect that the company will be in default the interest on its Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, which falls due in October; also, that it was obliged to borrow the money to pay its interest in July last. Neither of these reports is entitled to much credence, however, though both may be true, of course. The first seems to be too far in advance of time and the last rather dilatory in coming to light. In the opening sales before the First Board the stock dropped to 23, and at the close of the call it had made a further decline of 1 ₱ cent. Western Union was firm at 74¾@74⅞@75, all the way through, until the midday sales before the second call, when it went to 74½. Union Pacific began at 28¾, and varied between that point and 28⅜ with great rapidity; and the whole active list was rather flurried on a narrow scale of fluctuations, ranging from ⅛@⅝ ₱ cent. The principal transactions were in Ohios, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Wabash, and Lake Shore. At the Second Board there was a recovery of ¼ to ½ ₱ cent. on the whole list, and the market was firm in the closing hours of business. Ohios went up to 23, and closed at 22⅞; Union Pacific closed at 28⅝; Western Union at 75, strong, and Lake Shore at 72½. In the last hour dealings were active in the Grange State Railroad Stocks, on the strength of advices from Madison concerning the progress of the suits against the Wisconsin railroad companies. The argument by the counsel for the companies was closed, and it was expected that the concluding address on behalf of the State would be ended this evening. The Assistant Attorney General is credited with making a very able speech in favor of the Potter Law, showing that its enforcement cannot have the ruinous effects on State interests generally ascribed to it. He was also very severe in his refutation of the principles of railway management which have prevailed among these roads, and handled the figures submitted for the defense with some skill, in contrasting costs of railway construction and operation against receipts and profits. It is likely that a decision will be rendered this week. Gold opened quiet, and was steady in the early dealings at 109½@109⅝. After midday the price went up to 109¾, but receded to 109⅝, and closed firm at that price. Its strength was mainly due to the heavy specie engagements for to-morrow's steamers, which are already reported at $700,000, gold coin. To-day's German steamer took out $50,000 in gold coin and $11,500 in gold bars. The rates on Gold Loans were ½@1 ₱ cent. for carrying and "flat." The Customs receipts aggregated $388,000; disbursements at the Sub-Treasury for interest, $88,000, and for redemption of called 5-20s, $16,000. The Money Market is still superabundantly supplied, and borrowers are accommodated at the rate of 2@2½@3 ₱ cent. per annum on call. Foreign Exchange rules quiet at $4 86½@$4 87 for bankers' 60 days Sterling, and $4 89½@$4 90 for demand, on actual business. The rate of discount at London, in the open market, is 3¾ ₱ cent., which is ¼ below the Bank of England rate. The Bank gained £187,000 sterling on balance to-day. Government Bonds are firm, but the sales at the Exchange Board have been confined to two issues, and aggregate $452,000. A lot of $440,000 10-40s, registered, sold at 110⅛, and coupon sixes of 1881 at 118½. Railway Mortgages are firm on moderate dealings. New-Jersey Central first, new, sold for 103; New-York Central first coupons at 104¾; Erie fourth at 98; Cleveland and Pittsburg fourth at 90; Chesapeake and Ohio first coupons at 48; Union Pacific first at 84; Sinking Funds, new, at 68½. State Securities showed strength on small sales. Tennessee sixes, old, coupon, selling up to 78, and ex coupon 57¾@58; new sixes, 57⅞@58, and Mississippi sixes, funded, of '94, at 92½. Bank Shares were quiet and firm. Fourth National sold at 100@101; Ninth National, 100; Phœnix, 100, and Republic at 105.

The closing prices of to-day contrast as follows with those of Monday at the close:

Closing Quotations—AUG. 11.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., '81	112	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '62	111⅞	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117½	117⅜
American Gold	109⅝	109⅝
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86½@$4 87	$4 86½@$4 87
N. Y. Central & Hudson	100¾	100¾
Chicago and Rock Island	98⅝	98⅞
Pacific Mail	46⅛	46
St. Paul Common	34⅝	34⅜
St. Paul Preferred	53⅝	53
Western Union	75	75
Union Pacific	28¾	28⅝
Lake Shore	72¾	72½
Toledo & Wabash	35⅝	35¼
North-western Common	37¾	37⅝
North-western Preferred	55½	55¼
Delaware & Lackawanna	107¼	107⅜
New-Jersey Central	106	105¾
Panama	111½	111¼
Erie	32½	32⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	24	22⅞
C., C. & Ind. Central	12½	12½
Harlem	123½	...

The extreme range of prices in Stocks and the total number of Shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. Central & Hudson	100⅝	100½	850
Erie	32⅜	32⅛	500
Lake Shore	72¾	72	20,400
North-western	37⅝	37⅛	3,350
North-western Preferred	55¼	54⅞	1,000
Rock Island	98⅞	98½	1,900
Pacific Mail	46¼	45⅞	3,900
St. Paul	34⅜	33⅝	2,200
St. Paul Preferred	53	53	100
Ohios	24	21⅞	12,000
Western Union	75	74½	7,400
Wabash	35¾	34⅞	4,200
Union Pacific	28⅞	28⅛	15,650
C., C. & I. C.	12½	12¼	800
Del., Lack. & Western	107⅜	107⅜	700
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25	24⅝	150
Michigan Central	68½	68½	7
Mor. is & Essex	95	95	100
Total			75,207

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117¼	117¾
6s, 1881, Registered	117¼	117½
6s, 1881, Coupon	118¼	118½
5-20s, 1862, Registered	111½	112
5-20s, 1862, Coupon	111¾	112
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114⅛	114⅜
5-20s, 1864, Coupon	115¾	116
5-20s, 1865, Registered	114½	115
5-20s, 1865, Coupon	116¾	117½
5-20s, 1865, New, Registered	115	115¼
5-20s, 1865, New, Coupon	116	116¼
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116	116¼
5-20s, 1867, Coupon	117⅜	117¾
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116	116¼
5-20s, 1868, Coupon	117½	118
10-40s, Registered	110⅛	110¼
10-40s, Coupon	113½	114
5s, 1881, Registered	111⅞	112
5s, 1881, Coupon	111⅞	112
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	89¾	90
Western Pacific Gold Bonds	82	82¼

The day's operations at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$27,838,000
Gold balances	893,753
Currency balances	990,147

The Clearing-house statement gives the following results of business for the day:

Currency exchanges	$49,636,765
Currency balances	2,872,547
Gold exchanges	4,530,420
Gold balances	831,537

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State Securities:

Alabama 5s	30	N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '78.	108
Alabama 8s	45	N. Y. 6s, Gold R., '87.	108
California 7s	110½	N. Y. 6s, Gold C., '87.	108
Connecticut 6s	100½	N. Y. 6s, Gold L'n,'83	108
Georgia 6s	77½	N. Y. 6s, Gold L'n,'91.	108
Georgia 7s, new bds.	89	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	18
Indiana 5s	101	N. C. 6s, do., A. & O.	18
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.	100½	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.&J.	40
Illinois coup 6s, '79.	100½	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A.&O.	40
Illinois War Loan	100½	N.C.6s,do.,C.off,J.&J.	25
Louisiana 6s	22	N.C.6s,do.,do.,A.&O.	25
La. 8s, Levee bds	23	N. C. 6s, n. bds, J. & J.	10
Michigan 6s, '78–'79	101	N. C. 6s, do., A. & O.	10
Michigan 6s, '83	101	N. C. 6s, Sp. Tax, cl.1.	5
Michigan 7s, '70	100½	N. C. 6s, do., class 2.	5
Mo. 6s, due in '74	99½	N. C. 6s, do., class 3.	5
Mo. 6s, due in '75	99	Ohio 6s, '75	100
Mo. 6s, due in '76	98	Ohio 6s, '81	102¼
Mo. 6s, due in '77	97	Ohio 6s, '86	104¼
Mo. 6s, due in '78	96	Rhode Island 6s	101
Mo. 6s, due in '80	92½	South Carolina 6s	25
Mo.L.B's,due'81 to'91	92⅞	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	18
Mo. F. Bds,due in '94.	92½	S. C. 6s, Non-F. bds.	5½
Han. & St.Jo., due '76.	96	Tenn. 6s, old	78
N. Y. R. B. Loan	106¾	Tenn. 6s, old, ex. c.	57¾
N. Y. C. B. Loan	106¾	Tenn. 6s, new bds	77½
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '74.	108	Tenn. 6s, do., ex C.	57½
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '75.	108	Tenn. 6s, do., new se.	57½
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '77.	108	Texas 10s of '76	90

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Al. & Sus. 1st bs	102½	Buf. & St. Line 7s	95
Al. & Sus. 2d bs	100½	L. Shore Div. bs	95½
Boston, H. & E. 1st.	21	L. Shore Cons. C.1st.	95¼
B., C. R.&M.1st 7s,g.	55	L. Shore Cons. C. 2d.	89
Ches. & O. 6s, 1st	48	Mich. C.Cons.7s,1902.	98
Chi. & Alton S. F.	101	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	111
Chi. & Alton 1st	104	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101¼
Chi. & Alton Inc	96	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '77	93
Joliet & Chi. 1st	106	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	91
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c.1st.	110	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	91
Chi., R. I. & Pac	104	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100¼
C. of N. J. 1st, new	103	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	104⅝
C. of N. J. Con.Conv.	102⅛	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, R	104½
Am. Dock & Im. bs.	98	Hud.R.7s,2d S.F.,'85.	104⅜
M. & St P.1st 6s,P.D.	103½	Hud. R.7s,3d S.F.,'75.	101½
M. & St.P.1st,LaC.D.	80	Har. 1st 7s, Coup	105½
M. & St. P. 1st,C.&M.	75	North Mo. 1st	81
Chi. & N. W. Int.bs.	96	O. & M. Consol. S. F.	92
Chi. & N. W. 1st	97	O. & M. Consol	90
C.& N.W.Coup.G.bs.	79¾	West. Pacific bs	82
Gal. & Chi. Extend.	100	Un. Pacific 1st bs	83⅞
Chi. & Mil. 1st	92	Un. Pacific L. G. 7s.	82¼
D., L. & W. 7s.Conv.	104¼	Un. Pacific Inc. 10s.	82
Mor. & Essex 1st	106	Un. Pacific S. F.	68
Mor. & Essex 2d	100¼	Pac. of Mo. 1st	77
Erie 1st Extended	102½	Pac. of Mo. 1st C. B.	70
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	101	Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	98¾
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	98¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104½
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	98	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	101
Long Dock Bonds	97½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	96¼
Buf.,N.Y.& E.1st,'77.	85	Clev. & P. Cons.S.F.	95½
Han. & St.J.8s,Conv.	78	Clev. & P. 3d	100½
Ill. C. 7 ₱ c., '75	102	Clev. & P. 4th	89
Dub. & S. City 1st	90	St. L. & I. M. 1st	85
D. & S. City, 2d div.	90	Alton & T. H. 1st	103
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st	45	Alton & T. H. 2d Pf.	86
M. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d	99¾	Alton & T. H.2d Inc.	72
M. S.& N. I.S.F.7₱c.	102½	T., P.& War.1st,E.D.	80
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100	T.,P.& War.1st,W.D.	78
Clev. & Tol., new bs.	97	Tol. & Wab.1st, Ex.	93
C., P. & Ash., old bs.	99	Tol. & W.1st,St.L.D.	75
C., P. & Ash., new bs.	98	Tol. & W. 2d	78½
Detroit, M. & T. bs.	97	Gt. West. 1st, '88	87½
Buf. & Erie new bs.	97¼		

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America	147	Irving	125
American Exchange	111	Manhattan	146
Bank. & Brok. Asso.	75	Mechanics'	134
Chatham	128	Mercantile	115
Chemical	1,041	Merchants'	119
City	300	Merchants' Ex.	106½
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
First National	[illegible]	New-York County	[illegible]
Fourth National	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
German-American	88	Pacific	165
Gold Exchange	110	Phenix	98
Grocers'	100	Republic	105
Hanover	100½	State New-York	110
Imp. & Traders'	190	Union	137

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 11.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	....
City 6s, new	104¼	104⅜
Camden and Amboy	126	126¼
Pennsylvania Central	50¾	50⅞
Reading	55⅝	55¾
Lehigh Valley	61	61⅛
Catawissa Preferred	42½	42¾
Philadelphia and Erie	18¼	18½
Northern Central	34½	34¾
Lehigh Navigation	45⅛	45¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	95½	96

The Central Pacific Railroad Company has made public its annual report of operations, receipts, and expenditures, and an exhibit of its condition for the year 1873, the leading points of which will be found in another column.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 07½@$1 08½ for No. 1 Spring; $1 03¾ for No. 2; Old, $1 04¾; New, $1 00⅝, September; No. 3 do., $1 01¾; Rejected, 92½c.@93c. Corn dull and a shade lower at 65¼c., spot, for irregular No. 2 Mixed; 65⅛c., August; 64½c., bid September; Rejected, 64½c.@65c. Oats dull and lower at 40¾c. for No. 2, spot; 37¾c., September. Rye quiet but firm at 73c.@73½c. for No. 2. Barley in fair demand and higher at $1 02@$1 02½ for No. 2 Spring. Pork dull and lower at $23 62½@$23 75, spot, August or September. Lard dull, and a shade lower, at 14⅝c.@14¾c., spot or September. Bulk Meats steady at 8½c. for Shoulders; 11⅜c.@11½c. for Short Rib Middles; 11½c.@11¾c. for Short Clear do. Whisky steady at 97c. Freights quiet and unchanged. At the call of the Board in the afternoon Wheat closed quiet at $1 03¾@$1 03⅞. Corn steady at 64⅞c.@65c.; September, 64½c. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat; 186,000 bushels Corn; 66,000 bushels Oats; 4,000 bushels Rye; 8,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour; 158,000 bushels Wheat; 86,000 bushels Corn; 121,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 11.—Flour quiet and weak; small business. Wheat active and firm for high grades; others dull; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 17@$1 17½; sample lots of choice at $1 22@$1 25. Corn inactive; closing lower to sell; No. 2 Mixed, 65c.@65½c., in elevator. Oats better, but little done, at 48c.@48½c. for No. 2, in elevator; 42c., August; 40½c., September. Rye easier, at 71c.@79c., on track. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork quiet for small lots, at $24; higher for futures, at $18, seller all the year. Dry-salted Meats held higher; no demand. Bacon firm at 9½c.@9¾c. for Shoulders; 13c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13¼c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm and higher; small lots of Refined at 15¼c.; prime Steam, 11c. Hogs—Low and medium grades lower; Yorkers, $5 25@$6; Bacon, $5 75@$6 50. Cattle—A better feeling; Texans, $2@$4; native Cows and Heifers, $2@$4; medium native Steers, $3@$3 50; good to extra do., $4 25@$5 75. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,500 Hogs, 1,300 Cattle. Shipments—24,000 bushels Wheat and 12,000 bushels Corn.

TOLEDO, Aug. 11.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1 18 for No. 3 White Wabash; $1 21 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 27 for Extra do.; $1 13½@$1 14 for Amber do.; August, $1 14; September, $1 15; Old, $1 15; No. 1 Red, $1 16; No. 2 do., cash and August, $1 14; September, $1 15; No. 3 Red, $1 08¼; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 16; No. 1 Kentucky White, $1 31; No. 2 do., $1 28. Corn dull and declining at 68c. for High Mixed; 67½c. for Low do.; 74c. for White; no grade, 67c.; Damaged, 61c. Oats active and higher at 43c. for No. 1; 41c.@41¾c. for No. 2; August, 41c.; Michigan, cash and August, 41c.; Rejected, 39c. Freights strong; vessels wanted. Receipts—70,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 78,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—6,500 bbls. Flour, 68,200 bushels Wheat, 195,700 bushels Corn, 32,200 bushels Oats. Canal Shipments—76,993 bushels Wheat, 181,357 bushels Corn. Rail Exports—24,800 bushels Wheat, 21,600 bushels Corn, 28,700 bushels Oats. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour quiet; sales, 1,200 bbls. on range. Wheat inactive; prices entirely nominal; held, Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 28; do No. 2 do., $1 22; Sheboygan and Green Bay Spring, $1 25. Corn in light demand; sales, 8,000 No. 2 Mixed Western at 74c.@75c. Oats lower; sales of Toledo at 50c. Rye nominally, $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Flour steady; sales, 1,700 bbls. Wheat dull; sales, 1,600 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 33; New No. 1 White Toledo held at $1 35. Corn firm; sales, 4,000 bushels at 75c.@76c. Corn-meal higher; Bolted, $32; Unbolted, $31 ₱ ton. Millfeed—Shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $26 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 87 to the Hudson; $3 37 to New-York. Lake Receipts—Lumber, 112,000 feet. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 11,100 bushels; Corn, 8,200 bushels; Lumber, 1,464,000 feet. The amount of Grain on the canal, from Buffalo and Oswego, for tide-water, yesterday noon, comprising shipments from the former for thirteen days, and from the latter for nine days, was: Wheat, 577,000 bushels; Corn, 1,277,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Petroleum steady; Refined sold at 12c., August and September; Crude, 4¾c.@4⅞c., in bulk. Flour steady at $3 50@$4 25 for Superfine; $4 50@$5 50 for Extras; $6 25@$7 for Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family. Wheat quiet and steady at $1 29@$1 30 for new Red. Rye sold at 88c.@91c. Corn firm at 83c.@84c. for Yellow; 83c. for Mixed Western. Oats quiet and steady at 50c.@58c. for New White. Whisky sold at $1 03. Butter in good demand at 32c.@33c. for choice New-York State and Bradford County; 22c.@25c. for choice Western; 18c.@21c. for fair to good do. Cheese quiet and steady at 13c.@13½c. for prime New-York State; 12¼c.@12¾c. for Western Reserve; 8c.@10c. for Half Skims. Eggs firm at 20c.@21c. for Pennsylvania; 17c.@18c. for Western.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Wool firm and in good demand; stock scarce; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, double extra and above, 52½c.@54c.; extra, 52½c.@53½c.; medium, 51c.@52c.; coarse, 45c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 45c.@50c.; medium, 50c.@51c.; coarse, 45c.; Combing, washed, 60c.@62c.; combing, unwashed, 40c.@41c.; Canada combing, 60c.@62½c.; fine, unwashed, 33c.@35c.; coarse and medium, washed, 36c.@38c.; tub-washed, 52c.@57c.; Colorado, washed, 25c.@30c.; Colorado, unwashed, 22½c.@25c.; extra and Merino pulled, 40c.@45c.; No. 1 and super pulled, 40c.@45c.; Texas, fine and medium, 25c.@30c.; Texas, coarse, 20c.@25c.; California, fine and medium, 25c.@35c.; California, coarse, 25c.@30c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 11.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn firm and in fair demand, at 80c.@82c. for White; 72c. for Mixed. Oats firm and in fair demand, at 45c.@50c. for Mixed; 50c. for White. Rye unchanged, at 90c. Pork unchanged, at $25. Bacon in fair demand and firm, at 9⅞c.@10c. for Shoulders; 13⅛c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13¼c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 15½c.@16c.; Plain, 14½c. Bulk Meats firm and in fair demand, at 9c. for Shoulders; 12c. for Clear Rib Sides; 12⅝c. for Clear Sides. Lard, 16½c.@16¾c. Whisky, 96c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 11.—Flour dull. Wheat steady at $1 03@$1 05 for Red; $1 15@$1 20 for White. Corn firmer and higher at 64c.@66c. Oats firmer at 44c.@49c. Rye firm at 80c. Butter unchanged. Pork quiet, offering at $24. Lard firm at 13¾c.@14c. for Summer; 16½c. for Kettle. Bulk-meats quiet at 8¾c. Shoulders, 11¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, 12¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon quiet at 9½c. Shoulders, 13c. for Clear Rib Sides, 13¼c. for Clear Sides. Whisky strong at 96c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 11.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, at $1 16½ for No. 1; $1 09½ for No. 2; August, $1 07¾; September, $1 02½. Oats steady, at 44c. for old No. 2; 41c. for new. Corn steady, at 68c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash and August. Rye dull, and nominally 8c. for No. 1. Barley steady, at $1 05 for No. 2 Spring, September. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour; 79,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour; 83,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 11.—Wheat dull and firmer at $1 15 for No. 1 Red Winter; $1 13 for No. 2 White. Corn quiet and unchanged at 73c. for High Mixed; 72c. for Low do.; 68c.@69c. for Ear. Oats steady at 42c. for New No. 1 State; 41c. for No. 2; 43c. for White, closing firmer. Petroleum unchanged. Receipts—3,200 bushels Wheat and 1,900 bushels Oats.

DETROIT, Aug. 11.—Wheat dull and a shade lower, at $1 26¾@$1 27 for extra; $1 23@1 23½ for No. 1; $1 13 for Amber. Oats dull and declining. Corn dull and declining. Receipts.—2,000 bbls. Flour; 36,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments.—20,000 bushels Wheat; 2,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Wheat is more request and in buyers' favor; sales 4 cars No. 1 White Michigan, and 2 cars Michigan Diehl, not graded, both at $1 45. Rye quiet. Corn dull; Western Mixed held at 80c.@80½c. Oats quiet and dull; sales, 180 bags Mixed State, 60c. Barley nominal.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull; nominally 80c.@81c. Oats sold at 56c., to arrive. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard firm and higher at 15¼c.@16¼c. Bacon in fair demand and higher at 10c.@10¼c. for Shoulders; 13½c.@13⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13¾c.@13⅞c. for Clear Sides.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—Corn firmer at 85c. for Amber; 90c. for Yellow; 93c.@95c. for White. Lard firmer and scarce at 16c. Sugar—Good fair to fully fair, 9c.@9¾c. Gold, 109⅜. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling, 5.36½.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 11.—Spirits of Turpentine, 32c. Resin firmer; $1 80 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 75 for Virgini. Tar steady at $2 25.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 11.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 10 cars reported to arrive, 1,972 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 6,868, or 404 cars, against 353 cars for the same time last week. The market opened active at ¼c. advance on good stock; common about at last week's prices, with light demand; good Cattle scarce; about 1,800 head disposed of; sales of 400 Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,046 to 1,506 lbs., at $5@$6 75; 400 Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,071 to 1,230 lbs., at $5 42@$6 25; 150 Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,088 lbs. to 1,314 lbs., at $5 75@$6 25; 120 Cherokee Steers, ranging from 816 lbs. to 1,183 lbs., at $3 70@$5 25; 75 Michigan Steers, ranging from 814 lbs. to 992 lbs., at $4@$5 30; 100 Texas Steers, ranging from 969 lbs. to 1,111 lbs., at $4 50@$5; 175 Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,075 lbs. to 1,217 lbs., at $5@$5 87½; 350 Ohio Steers, ranging from 931 lbs. to 1,419 lbs., at $4 50@$6 40. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,000 head, against 11,600 head for the same time last week; market not fairly opened; Canada stock just arriving; sales of Western made at about last week's rates; sales of 1,000 Illinois Sheep, ranging from 81 lbs. to 92 lbs., at $4 05@$5 12½; 409 Missouri Sheep, averaging 83 lbs., at $5; 200 Michigan and Indiana Sheep, ranging from 71 lbs. to 79 lbs., at $4 37½@$4 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 200, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,600, against 7,900 for the same time last week; market moderately active; Michigan, $5 65@$5 75; Yorkers, $6@$6 50; heavy Hogs, $7@$7 50.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Aug. 11.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 1,245 head; most of Cattle at market changed hands at prices corresponding with last week's quotations. Sales of choice at $10 25@$10 50; extra, $9 50@$10; first quality, $8 25@$9; second quality, $6 25@$7 75; third quality, $5. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, [illegible] head; market is off; several lots which arrived last Saturday, included in above receipts, carried to [illegible] Albany are heavy; comparatively few Sheep butchers at market; a fine lot of Lambs sold to-day at 7½c.; sales of Sheep in lots at $2@$3 25 each; extra, $5 [illegible]@$6; Spring Lambs, 6½c.@7¾c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000 head; demand for good and choice continues active; prices firm, but dull, for low and medium grades, of which there is an overplus; sales of Texans at $3@$3 50; natives, $2 50@$3 75; fair to choice Steers, $5@$6 [illegible]; shipments, 2,500 head. Live Hogs strong; receipts, 7,000 head; active for best grades; others dull and lower; sales of poor to common at $6 25@$6 50; medium, $6 65@$6 75; good to fancy, $6 80@$7 50; shipments, 5,000 head. Sheep in fair demand; receipts, 600 head; market steady; poor to medium, $3@$4; good to choice, $4 25@$5.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
49—O'Brien vs. Traynor, &c.	138—Kluender, &c., vs. Ackerman.
87—Winston vs. The Mitchell Non-Explosive Boiler Co.	153—Whitaker vs. Fettretch.
194—Gager vs. Nan Nort.	176—Moore, &c., vs. [illegible]bury.
226—Poillon vs. Smith.	227—Wylie vs. Stillwell.
234—Same vs. Same.	235—Romain vs. Garth.
23—Shaw vs. McLean.	236—Bixby, Receiver, vs. Snow.
28—Morange vs. Hymes.	237—Albertson vs. Laycock et al.
33—Conklin vs. Harris.	238—Dovey et al. vs. Listchild et al.
86—Continental B'nk Note Co. vs. Industrial Exhibition Co.	239—Audenreid vs. Listchild et al.
93—Schlessinger vs. Post.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Speight vs. Stacey; Gutta Percha Rubber Manufacturing Company vs. Merriam; Fox vs. Demarest; motions denied.

Winchell vs. Winchell; memorandum.

Johnson vs. Schuyler; opinion.

Cook vs. Schroeder; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Davis.

Hunt vs. Hunt; memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Before Judge Larremore.

DEDICATION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY TO PUBLIC USE—THE "AUDUBON PARK" ESTATE.

Helen S. Grinnell vs. Frederick S. Kirtland et al.—This case, involving important principles as to what constitutes a dedication of private property to public use by the owner thereof was decided yesterday by Judge Larremore in the following opinion:

In the year 1851 Mrs. Lucy Audubon was seized and possessed of certain lands in the City of New-York known as "Audubon Park," lying between the streets and avenues designated on the map or plan of said City previously made, as One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh streets, and Eleventh and Twelfth avenues. On said map a strip of land sixty feet in width was laid as One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street. In the year last mentioned Mrs. Audubon sold the land fronting on One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street to different parties, making the centre of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street the dividing line, and the northerly and southerly boundary of the respective parcels thus conveyed. At the time of such sale there was a road or lane running through said lands along that portion thereof which is shown on said map as the northerly part of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, and is now used substantially as the same was originally laid out, for the consideration of the owners of property on the line thereof. In the deeds given by Mrs. Audubon, as aforesaid, each of the grantees therein named covenant and agree that their grantor, her heirs and assigns, shall be and are entitled to a sufficient right of way through and along One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, thereby conveyed to said grantee for all lawful purposes, to use the same as a public road. The parties to this action, by sundry mesne conveyances, have become the owners of the lands in question—the plaintiff of the northerly and the defendant of the southerly portion thereof. No map of said premises was ever made by Mrs. Audubon. No proceedings have ever been taken by the public authorities to open said street, and on an official map recently made said strip of land is not laid out as a street, and does not appear thereon. This fact summarily disposes of the question as to the right to have and use said strip of land as a street. The plaintiff claims, however, that by the boundaries contained in said deeds by Mrs. Audibon there was a dedication of said land called One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street, as for a street, and that the same is subject to an easement and right of way for the benefit of the owners of lands fronting thereon, to the full extent of the width thereof, and that it should be kept open for that purpose. To this end she seeks the judgment of the court, and that defendants may remove all fences and obstructions from the southerly half of said street, and refrain thereafter from obstructing the same.

The question of dedication is one of intent, to be established by acts unequivocal and decisive in their character, and unmistakable in their purpose. (Hunter vs. Trustees, Sandy Hill, 6, Hill, 407; Carpenter vs. Guynn, 35, Barb., 395.) This principle is general in its application, whether construed as in favor of the public, or as between owners and purchasers. Did Mrs. Audubon intend that a street of the width of sixty feet should be opened at once, and in any event, for the benefit of her immediate grantees, whether it should be accepted or not, by the public authorities? Did said grantees so understand it when, in the very instrument in which such dedication is alleged to have been made, is contained a reservation on her part, and a covenant on theirs, as to a right of way through and along the street in question? No demand appears to have been made on their part, or their successors in interest, for the opening and use of said street; on the contrary, the road reserved in said deeds has been used and accepted by them as sufficient for all purposes of ingress and egress to and from the lands in question for more than twenty years. It is evident, then, that the alleged dedication was qualified, and not absolute. That it was intended to take effect only upon an acceptance by the public authorities. But it is urged with great force that the question in dispute has already been adjudicated; that when an owner of City property sells it in lots or parcels bounded on a street, whether opened or designed, and by reference to a map made and filed, such act alone constitutes a dedication of the land included in the proposed street. But in the cases relied upon to sustain this position, viz.: Livingston vs. The Mayor, &c., 8 Wend., 85; Wyman vs. The Same, 11 Wend., 487; In re Thirty-fourth street, 1 Hill, 191; In re Seventeenth street, 1 Wend., 262, the question of acceptance was not in dispute. These were cases arising upon assessments made for the opening of the streets by the public authorities, and the fact of acceptance was the basis of the whole proceeding. The General Term of the Supreme Court in Badeau vs. Mead, (14 Barb., 328,) after a review of the earlier decision, holds "that a grant, whether inferential or direct, or whether to the public or to a private individual, is inefficacious until accepted by the grantee; that the doctrine of a dedication has been carried far enough, and ought not to be extended." And the Court of Appeals in Fonda vs. Borst, (2 Keys, 48,) held that a purchaser of a lot designated and laid out on a map as bounded by a street, was not entitled to have said street opened until it had been accepted by the public. This decision makes no distinction between urban and rural property. The land in dispute not having been accepted by the public authorities there was no dedication of it as a street. Nor has there been any acceptance or user of it as a road to the extent mentioned in the alleged dedication. The plaintiff having the full and undisturbed possession and enjoyment of an easement or right of way accepted by the original grantee, and used by him and those claiming under him for over twenty years, cannot sustain this action, and judgment must be rendered for the defendants therein.

Augustus F. Smith for plaintiff; George C. Genet for defendants.

LOSS OF STEAM-SHIPS.

The London *Times* remarks that since the middle of last year seven large steamers have been totally wrecked, representing a loss to the underwriters of a million sterling, and refers to the disastrous balance-sheets of certain marine insurance companies, which for the past year or two have scarcely paid any dividend at all. In fact, of late years the business of underwriting, unless conducted under a systematic restriction of the amount of individual guarantees and in the most cautious manner, has been unusually hazardous. The peculiar system which characterizes it has hitherto permitted enormous risks at comparatively low premiums. The general public may be scarcely aware of the extent of liability covered by the ordinary English underwriter's contract. The view taken of the question by the public will probably be that the underwriters and insurance companies have the remedy in their own hands. Merchants must expect a speedy and considerable rise in the rates of insurance. Excellent in general as the *Times* believes the condition of the highest class in the merchant service to be, it is probable that even here there is inefficiency in some cases, and it is notorious that in the lower class this inefficiency is exceedingly common. Character in the officers should be kept up to as high a standard as is practicable. There should also clearly be some well-understood but not rigid proportion between the tonnage of the vessel and the number of seamen employed. A case has been known where a steam-ship of 1,500 tons was sent from Liverpool with only eight deck hands on board. Lastly, we concur in thinking that some effectual aid might be rendered in the matter by the Legislature. Over fifty per cent. of these casualties are calculated to have been caused by the carelessness of the Captains. In addition to the security which the underwriters would obtain by such measures, Parliament might make the culpable loss of a ship or steamer punishable in various ways. That the existing provisions of this nature are insufficient, the growing character of the evil shows.

LOVE IN CAROLINA.

A North Carolina exchange reports that a frightful revenge was taken by a rejected lover in its locality one night recently. The youth, whose name is James Goforth, had been courting Miss Susan Pointdexter, and as she flatly rejected his offer, he grew frantic, and ran up and caught her ear in his teeth. Her shrieks soon brought all the family to her assistance, but the girl's father had to insert the pot-hooks between Goforth's teeth, and make the old woman hit him in the head with the door-pin before he could be made to loose his hold. The ear was so mutilated that Dr. Baker, who was called in, had to cut it off, and he now has it preserved in alcohol, where the curious may call and inspect it for themselves.

The same veracious journal says that a youth of seventeen Summers wooed and won a lassie of thirteen years in Cleaveland County, but her parents opposed the match. An elopement was agreed upon for Thursday, but the young lady was struck by lightning on Wednesday evening, and the marriage was postponed until the following Sunday, when the happy couple "streaked it" for South Carolina and were made one.

PUBLIC BEQUESTS.

The will of the late Matilda J. Ege, of Philadelphia, bequeaths $1,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; $1,000 to the Pennsylvania Bible Society, and $500 to the Widows' Asylum. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Griffith Gaunt; or Love and Jealousy—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Irving, Miss Brooks, and Miss Safford.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Swiss Bell Ringers—Variety—Mr. Schoolcraft, Mr. Carter, Miss Brevoort, and Miss Pieris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Belle Lamar—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—With the Tide—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—Variety Entertainment.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

GLOBE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment—Messrs. Hart, Seymour, Mlle. Rosa, and Miss Glover.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—Variety Entertainment — Mlle. Delacour and others.

THE COLOSSEUM.—Cyclorama of London by Day—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Summer Night's Concert—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum	3
The Weekly Times, per annum	2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post-office address—Five copies per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, payable in advance at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have The Times *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

A part of the movement to get up a useless agitation of the negro question has consisted in misrepresenting in the most shameful manner the action of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. These gentlemen have found it possible, by consolidating various subordinate organizations, to make a change that promises to save a hundred thousand dollars yearly to the District in the management of its schools. This is their sole object, and the sole effect of what they have done. But they have been accused of endeavoring to force on the people of the District mixed schools. This accusation will be circulated widely throughout the South, and though it is entirely false, it will never be contradicted. A new fillip will thus be given to the exasperation of the whites, and a new pretext furnished for "white leagues," and that sort of nonsense. This may be good political strategy for the time being, but its authors will find that it won't pay a year and a half from now.

Massachusetts gets more and more distressed daily. Some of the leading Republicans are beginning to hint that if Talbot is actually renominated they may find their attachment to party less strong than their aversion to another year of the Prohibition régime, and may help the Democrats to elect a license Governor. This is only a threat, but it shows the nature of the objections to Talbot. The Prohibition organs continue to boast that there are enough Prohibitionists in the Republican ranks to renominate Talbot, but the possibility of a "bolt" startles them a little.

There is such a thing as magnifying the strength of an enemy to make a victory seem more important. We suspect the ardent gentlemen and ladies who are arriving at Helena, Ark., bringing news of the siege of Austin, Miss., by a band of "about one thousand negroes," are engaged in this game. Austin is a rather small place in the County of Tunica, in the north-west part of Mississippi. There are not a thousand male negroes able to bear arms in the whole county, and probably not two hundred who have any arms, if they wished to use them. That there has been rioting in the neighborhood, there is every reason to believe. It seems probable that it grew out of an attempt by the negroes, who are largely in the majority in the neighborhood, to lynch a white man who had fired on a negro and killed a young black girl.

According to the weekly report of the Board of Health, the sanitary condition of the City is such as to encourage the parents of young children. This is the season of the year most fatal to the young, but the reports show the total number of deaths of infants under one year old to be 328, against 340 during the corresponding week in 1873. The deaths of children under five years is set down at 447; in 1873, there were 607 deaths of children of that age during the same week in August. There is also a positive decrease in the mortality among children since the month began. The sudden changes in temperature during August are regarded as unfavorable in diarrheal diseases; the large number of 311 deaths was reported from that cause during the first week of this month; the last week shows a total of 283, both reports including all ages. In the second week of August, 1873, there were 275 deaths from diarrheal diseases. Taken altogether, the report for the week last past shows a decrease in mortality from all causes, both as compared with last week and the same period in last year.

Poor little San José De Guatemala is threatened with a tremendous visitation. Our Central American reports say that the entire British fleet is ordered to assemble at that port and inquire into the flogging of H. B. M. Consul Magee, and demand suitable reparation and apology. That act of barbarity was committed by order of a colonel commanding at San José. Some California passengers arriving in the midst of the uproar occasioned by the flogging, shot the Colonel, but he subsequently recovered from what was at first considered a fatal wound. The Government of Guatemala made an apology to the British Government and indemnified Consul Magee with a promise to pay cash, but it would appear that the British demand has not been satisfied.

THE BENCH AND POLITICS.

Our readers cannot have failed to notice the discussion going on, rather languidly, to be sure, concerning the nomination of Sanford E. Church, Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, as the Democratic candidate for Governor. This discussion appears principally in the Democratic papers, and in those having Democratic proclivities, such as the New-York *Tribune*. Two points only are presented in it. One is, would it "pay," in the elegant language of one of these journals, to give up "a bird in the hand for two in the bush." If Judge Church accepts the nomination for Governor, he would have to resign his place on the bench, and that would be filled by the Governor. The Democrats would thus run the risk of losing, if he were defeated, "a very important position, and one which," according to one of their organs, "they can ill afford to lose at this time." This view of the case, it will be perceived, embraces nothing but the interest the Democrats have in the proposed manœuvre. The second point in the discussion is the personal interest of Judge Church. He is on the bench, at a salary of $7,500, for ten years longer. He is a poor man, and is said to dislike the chance of losing this means of support. Moreover, how may his aspirations for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency be affected? If he wins the Governorship, his chances for the Presidential nomination will be improved. If he loses the Governorship, he will not get the Presidential nomination, and he will be off the Bench. This is the way in which those who may be supposed to be the friends of Judge Church represent him as reasoning. We do not know but they misrepresent him. We hope they do. They certainly give the public a very unfavorable impression of him. "Is the meat in the water really meat, and can I get it? If so, I will let go the piece I have in my mouth, for the other is bigger. But what if I lose the first and miss the second?" This is the attitude in which Democratic and semi-Democratic journals picture their possible candidate for Governor, and to our eyes it is a very undignified, not to say repulsive, attitude.

It is to be noticed, also, that, in case Judge Church decides to remain where he is, the Democrats express themselves as likely, in certain contingencies, to take Judge Allen or Judge Grover, also of the Court of Appeals, as their candidate for Governor, and not in these cases, any more than in the other, does it seem to occur to them that there is any tinge of impropriety in the proposition. We have no desire in this connection to criticise the gentlemen whom their friends are bringing before the public so unceremoniously. It may be that they are entirely opposed to having their reputations, their motives, their prospects, and personal preferences hawked about in the way they have been, and talked of as so many pawns in a political game played by a set of not over-scrupulous players. But, whatever their own feelings, it is obvious that in the opinion of their party there is nothing to object to in the proceeding. In fact, the only thing the party seems to care about is the possibility of losing a Judge from the Court of Appeals—a position which they appear to regard as a valuable partisan acquisition.

The standard of judicial life which is thus held up is quite as high as we have any reason to expect from the Democratic Party; but it is certainly not a very high one. It is not one that can be relied on to preserve and strengthen the impartiality and disinterestedness of a Judge's mind. It is not a standard that the better part of the people of this State would like to accept for the Judges of their highest court. The Court of Appeals as now constituted is an excellent tribunal; but it will not add to the popular confidence in it to spread the belief that three of its members, including its Chief Judge, are engaged in political manœuvres, and have not laid aside, for the time being, the character of politician which they may have had on taking their seats. The effect of such a policy on the reputation of the Judges is a matter for themselves and their friends. They ought to be able to take care of their own interests. But the effect on the public mind is unfortunate, and we should say that no transient advantage ought to tempt any party to select their executive candidates from the bench.

THE CENTENNIAL.

The members of the Centennial Committee on Foreign Agencies, who are to meet to-day at Newport, have devolving upon them one of the most important duties in connection with the Exhibition of 1876. It is very doubtful whether the responsibility which belongs to those who have undertaken the management of the proposed celebration of our independence in that year, has been fully realized even by those who are the most interested. It is true that the buildings in Fairmount Park are in process of construction, that the contractors are displaying no lack of energy, and that the people of Philadelphia are full of determination to carry out the design in all its integrity, so as to merit, if not to insure, success. But it is also true that a great deal of valuable time has been wasted, and that the country is not yet adequately aroused to a realization of what is necessary to make this great national undertaking a credit to the Republic. Neither is it at all clear that the necessary steps have yet been taken to secure that thorough system of organization in the several States, without which the full measure of success that every American should desire to see will be almost hopeless.

The erection of a suitable exhibition building is only a small part of the work, no matter how elaborate or how admirably fitted for the purpose that building may be. It has to be filled; and the Commissioners would have made a fatal mistake if they had acted under the impression that the accomplishment of this most important object was no part of their functions. The meeting to-day is an indication that they have begun at last to perceive this; but it is much to be regretted that they did not see it long ago. The matter was put before them in the middle of last year, but then they refused to acknowledge the urgency of it. They expressed, for example, an earnest desire to make the exhibition a means, among other things, of developing American commerce with Eastern Asia and the Pacific. We happen to know that an offer was made to them by one well acquainted with that part of the world, and with the opportunities that there are there for the development of American enterprise, to go through all the countries of the Pacific and of Asia, and there to carry out a comprehensive scheme in the interest of the Centennial. But the offer was not listened to, and some prominent members of the Commission expressed the belief that the fact that an exhibition was going to be held need only to be announced in order to attract the treasures of art and industry from every nation of the world, even the least known. If that opinion had not prevailed, a vast amount of work might ere this have been done toward making the Centennial display of Eastern produce exceptionally complete. At no previous exhibition has this branch of the world's resources been adequately represented, and the opportunity was one that ought not, therefore, to have been lost, especially in view of the great value of an increase of our commercial relations with the East both to the manufacturers of the Atlantic States and the agriculturists and merchants of the West. But twelve months that might have been occupied in promoting this, and, too, without any material cost to the Commissioners, have been allowed to slip away; and it is only now that we hear of active measures being under consideration for organizing those foreign agencies upon which so much of the duty of filling the exhibition building will depend. We would urge upon the committee the absolute necessity for proceeding without any avoidable delay in the work before them. If the foreign agencies were already organized, the time between now and the opening of the exhibition, in the year after next, is none too long to enable them to do all that the people will require of them. We have, indeed, some misgivings as to whether there is sufficient time to gather together from the most distant parts of the world, or those nations most difficult of access, all the information that we ought to have. It is, however, very certain that to waste any more time before taking a firm grasp of the necessities of the occasion, would be highly culpable on the part of the committee. The errors of the past should not be allowed to continue. The management of the affairs of the Centennial has not been all that its friends have wished. But amends for very many shortcomings may be made if the Commissioners will put an energetic life into their movements now. If, on the other hand, they lose more valuable time in useless considerations, and in dangerous reliance upon other people doing for them what they ought to do for themselves, they must remember that they are endangering the success of an enterprise in which the honor of the country is involved, for they cannot then hope to see that interest taken in it by the people which is both desirable and necessary. We hope, therefore, that at their meeting to-day the committee will be actuated by a full sense of the importance of their duties, and that some practical result may issue from their deliberations.

BAZAINE'S ESCAPE.

It must be confessed that the figure last cut by Marshal Bazaine is not an heroic one. Tried and condemned for treason, deprived of his rank, he was sentenced to death. He appealed from the judgment of the court-martial to posterity, believing, he said, that ample justice would be done him when the passions of the present hour had cooled. By a coincidence that was dramatic in its effect, his brother Marshal, whose defeat he made possible by his weakness and duplicity at Metz, held the final power of life and death. Provisional President MacMahon inclined to the side of mercy; Bazaine's sentence was commuted to imprisonment for twenty years, and the Isle of Saint-Marguerite, off the coast of France, was chosen as the scene of his *réclusion*. His friends have not been idle, and, without attempting to secure his pardon, they have aided him to escape. By means of a rope ladder, he succeeded in getting out of a window, was picked up by a vessel in waiting, and so took himself off without detection. It is not a dignified proceeding for a venerable Ex-Marshal of France. People will forget his brilliant military record, his long career, and his historic figure. They will chiefly think of an escaped convict making his way to a foreign land.

Marshal Bazaine's trial and conviction were logical enough when we consider that the law under which he was tried is part of the oldest military code of France. As long ago as the reign of Louis XIV. it was decreed that the commander of a fortress was absolutely prohibited from negotiating with an enemy; the capitulation of an army was held to be utterly indefensible; and a General was forbidden to concern himself in politics. All of these injunctions were successively disregarded by Bazaine at Metz. If MacMahon was moved to mercy by any other consideration than that of the past services of the broken Marshal, it must have been that he believed that Bazaine's treason was against the letter of the law, rather than against the spirit of patriotism. But all these fine points in his case will not now much concern the fugitive Ex-Marshal. This well-seasoned soldier, over sixty years old, has climbed out of a window and taken leg bail. He furnishes a subject for a cartoon, though not of heroic character. But liberty is sweet, and the venerable Ex-Marshal may afford to lose a trifle of dignity. He was not cast in that tragic mold that would induce him to fall upon his sword when confinement became unendurable. He is safely out of France, and no extradition laws can reach him. We can scarcely recommend him to flee to Mexico, where his rich wife has great possessions. The circumstances under which he left that Republic are not pleasant to recall, and he does not enjoy a savory reputation with the uncourtly people who shot the Emperor Maximilian. The Ex-Marshal has an affectionate and agreeable family, and he will, no doubt, find congenial residence in Europe until another turn of the kaleidoscope of French politics shall give him leave to return to his own country.

MIDSHIPMEN IN THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

It is reported that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company contemplate the enlistment of lads of eighteen years or thereabouts into their service, giving them a quasi rank of "Midshipman," with the view of training a corps of educated gentlemen wherewith to officer their rapidly growing fleet. The idea is not a novel one, but has been put in practice many years by the English, with most satisfactory results. Until recently, the British Navy being open only to the cadets of noble or influential families, those in middle rank had to look elsewhere for a nautical career for their boys. This want was met, however, for a long time by the old East India Company, and upon its becoming extinct, by those great English merchant navies, the "Peninsular and Oriental" and the "Royal West India Mail Company;" and it may be safely asserted that the ships of those companies are to-day almost exclusively commanded and officered by men trained in their own service. There are, however, certain conditions governing the eligibility of these young men for the position of "Midshipman" in the English merchant (steam) service which should not be lost sight of by the managers of the Pacific Mail Company in inaugurating this new feature, if they do not wish to render their efforts nugatory and incur danger in the future.

Of course, it would be understood that candidates must be fairly educated, but a prime and invariable condition should also be that the applicant for the berth shall have seen previous service on board a sailing vessel. Seamanship can only be acquired on a vessel wholly propelled by sail, for sails, being simply auxiliary in the propulsion and management of steam vessels, are usually used only with a free wind. Consequently a man may spend a lifetime aboard a merchant steamer without practically understanding the simplest nautical manœuvre. True, he may sail his ship as successfully as Capt. Judkins sailed the *Scotia*, and he may by hard study become a scientific navigator, but let his engines break down during a heavy Winter gale, or when on a lee shore, and make the safety of his vessel dependent upon his handling her under sail, and he would be as helpless as one of his old women passengers. The ablest man living may study for years every nautical text-book ever published, and may theoretically understand the working of a ship in all its details, but put him upon a sailing ship's quarter-deck, trumpet in hand, and let him attempt to "wear her" in a gale; to "back and fill her" in a tideway, or to "get her under way" in a crowded roadstead, and he would as certainly "sweep her decks" in the first instance as he would "run her ashore" in the second, or "drive her into collision" in the third.

The English Board of Trade requires every master of a British steamer, and every officer, to pass an examination as to competency, and as these examinations are exceedingly severe and without favoritism or partiality, these men must of necessity be thorough seamen. Indeed, in the Cunard service, every officer must have previously commanded a ship. Hence we see how important it is that some sort of facilities should be afforded respectable young men to get a practical nautical education, so as to avail themselves of such an opportunity as is now offered by the Pacific Mail Company. English marine law requires every sailing vessel to carry a certain number of apprentices, according to their tonnage, and prescribes the mode of their treatment; and Green's great Australian line classes them as "midshipmen," and annually turns out a large number of good men, who go from their ships to the various steam lines. But, unfortunately, if we have any such laws, we do not enforce them. Indeed, our shipmasters seem to have an invincible repugnance to receiving respectable lads aboard their ships, and if they consent, the proverbial brutality of the American mate would either drive a boy ashore in the first port touched at, or overboard before reaching port at all.

The only remedy for this state of things lies with the shipowners themselves, and, in fact, they are the only ones interested. Let such men as the Lows, the Aspinwalls, the Forbeses, and others, give notice that they will receive on board each outward-bound ship a certain number of young men as apprentices, charging a fee of a hundred dollars, which should guarantee them quarters in the steerage and decent treatment, and a chance to learn a seaman's duty—not to be ordered, as at present, to clean out the pig-pens and scrub out the forecastle—and they will be overwhelmed with applications. In a few years American ships will be officered by respectable, intelligent seamen—not, as is at present too frequently the case, by ignorant ruffians, whose chief virtue consists in their ability to knock down, drag out, and maim their crew. Two years on board a sailing-ship should give a young man all the preliminary training necessary to assume a position as midshipman upon any steamer.

WAVERLEY NOW AND THEN.

The Waverley Novels—the Scotch novels as they used at first to be called—were suggested by Miss Edgeworth's tales of Irish life. Sir Walter's confessed aspiration was to invite the same sympathy for Scotland by means of *Waverley* and *Guy Mannering*, that Maria Edgeworth had won for Ireland by *Ennui* and the *Absentee*. Mr. Gladstone is reported to have lately expressed his regret that he had bestowed so much time and attention on politics. One good book, he thinks, has more influence than five hundred speeches.

The influence of a really national novelist is unquestionably enormous. In its extent and ramification, this power has scarcely been sufficiently recognized. The majority of persons are so little accustomed to analyze the various forces which go to make up their opinions, that they are unaware of the effect which powerful novels have on their sentiments. Great Britain has had no writer during the present century who has influenced her political and social life of to-day more than Walter Scott. His works have been the first works of fiction which, during three generations, have been placed in the hands of his countrymen. At the most impressionable period of life his readers have thus derived pleasurable emotions from tales of time-honored customs, feudal rights, great estates, ancient families—and the effect has rarely been altogether obliterated. It has all tended to that remarkable conservative reaction which is surprising so many to-day.

The whole of Walter Scott's novels breathe of rank, lineage, and aristocratic association. In *Waverley* the hero is the heir of Waverley Honor, an ancient heritage; the heroine the daughter of a Highland chief. In *Rob Roy* the hero is a young man of family, who shirks commercial life, and the author evidently intends that the reader's sympathies should go with him in his horror of tare and tret. In *Guy Mannering* the whole interest centres in the defeat of Glossin, the attorney, and the return of Harry Bertram to the home of his fathers. In the *Antiquary* the hero is the heir to an earldom and great estate. In the *Fortunes of Nigel* we follow the destinies of Lord Glenvarloch to their ultimate triumph.

The art of the author surrounded feudalism and all that attends primogeniture with such fascination that even those who might be supposed to have decided prejudices against it confessed its charms. How deeply our own Irving fell under this spell, his *Abbotsford* and *Newstead Abbey* and *Bracebridge Hall* attest. The influence of these works on England is, in various ways, felt to-day as much as when they appeared, although inevitable changes of time may have diminished the relish with which they are read. It is in no slight degree due to the author of *The Antiquary* that abbeys have been restored, and ancient castles, which a hundred years ago would have been ruthlessly demolished, jealously preserved. Thus, at Rochester and Nottingham, two Radical towns, the mediæval castles have been lately turned into museums, and their grounds set apart for public pleasure. Throughout England there is scarcely a cathedral on which hundreds of pounds have not been lavished where pence would have been grudged before the appearance of *Waverley*. It is mainly due to its author that antiquarian and archæological societies have sprung up on all sides, and that there is an intense dislike to destroy anything that has old associations connected with it. Perhaps, too, as strong indications of this as can be given are furnished by the fact that a railroad company actually erected in front of their terminus at Charing Cross an exquisite cross, the exact counterpart of that which once stood a few hundred yards from it, and that when the railings were lately removed from around St. Paul's Churchyard, a portion of them went to fence a public inclosure in a town in Sussex, in which county they were made a hundred and fifty years ago, as a memorial. This circumstance recalls the fact that the ancient gates of the Edinburgh Tolbooth do duty at Abbottsford. Again, it is greatly due to Sir Walter that Mr. Pullman's cars, attached to the famous "limited mail," are this week carrying down hundreds of the wealthiest men in the world, English and Americans, to tread that heather in which he so hugely delighted, and that ten thousand guns will to-day be heard from Caithness to Berwick. He made Scotland the fashion. Indeed we doubt very much whether the royal standard would be floating from the Tower of Balmoral, if a certain little lame boy had not been born a century ago.

A VOICE FROM KENTUCKY.

There is progress in Kentucky. It cannot be denied. There have been moments, even within the past two years, when we have been inclined to doubt it. We believe that the last time the Kuklux were heard from they were engaged in alternately intimidating negroes and beating and murdering inoffensive white citizens in some of the interior counties of "Old Kaintuck." We all know, too, that the true home of the genuine, "steel-blue," unforgetting Bourbon Democracy is in Kentucky. We have been invited to consider the great Commonwealth as a land which produces more beautiful women, unrivaled horses, fine whisky, and blue grass, than any other section of the universe; but have heard that some classes of its inhabitants are hostile to innovation, object to having their grand farms cut up into market gardens and grazing patches for the "intrusive immigrant," and think it no harm to kill a man or two yearly to keep their sense of honor keen and their weapons bright. We have seen the frequent telegrams announcing the regulation murder in some mountain hamlet or at some county court-house in the State, and have long ceased to be surprised at the closing paragraph appended to all these dispatches, informing the world that "no blame was attached to the gentleman" who willfully took the life of his brother-man. We have, in fact, so often been told that Kentucky is in some respects a dark and bloody ground, that most of us have perhaps come perforce to believe it, and to no longer expect any great good from out that Nazareth.

But there is, nevertheless, an effort for reform in the State, for the improvement of its social and material condition, and new evidences of it are daily offered. Latest on the list is the excellent address made a few days ago, before a "County Teachers' Institute," by Col. J. Stoddard Johnston, of Frankfort, a Democrat, but a man of a certain liberal sentiment. It was a fair and earnest appeal for the establishment of an increased number of schools throughout the State, for the equipment of good training institutions for instructors, on the model of the excellent one which has been for some time sustained in Louisville, and for the founding of a normal college, to be supported by a State fund. Col. Johnston's address, however, discloses some unpleasant facts, and goes to show how poorly the reign of the old unforgetting "steel-blues" has fitted Kentucky for the grand career upon which her inexhaustible resources, joined to her fine location among the central States of the Union, are forcing her to enter. We are told that Kentucky has five thousand district schools to be taught, but not five hundred teachers who have a knowledge of the best system of teaching. We are assured that the State is out of debt, and can readily afford to spend large sums for the education of her people. But it seems that the main obstacle with which the friends of education in the State have to contend is the opposition of many of the wealthier counties to the school tax. The eternal, unfading animosity of the "steel-blues" toward a system which tends to elevate the masses, which will give the "niggro" a chance for manhood, and will sweep away the ignorance and crime which now do so much to blacken the State's annals, is, by the Colonel's own confession, as manifest as ever. The mass of the elder Bourbons are opposed even to the innovations which one of the prominent Democrats of the State recognizes as necessary. The good Colonel himself unconsciously discloses one of his principal reasons for desiring the normal education of native Kentuckians, when he says that Kentucky should have a care not to rely upon other States for a supply of teachers, for fear the pedagogue from the outside world "may engraft upon the minds of the young ideas and doctrines which will ultimately destroy our idiosyncrasies, and make us the counterpart of New-England in thought and character."

Alas! brave Colonel, some of the peculiar phases of Kentucky character must perish under the influence of any general education and an influx of liberal ideas. Dear as those phases may be to the heart of the "steel-blue," he must give them up if he wishes to keep his foothold on the cherished soil. You yourself, O, Colonel, are unwittingly singing the death-song of the old régime, and with that régime must perish all who continue to support it and its worst "idiosyncrasies."

But, perhaps the "steel-blues" may in time arrive at a knowledge of the light, and may see that general education of all the people in the State will do away with the only real obstacles to Kentucky's development—the ignorance and small respect for law and order prevalent among the lower classes. And, perhaps, the Colonel himself will not, in case the denizens of the wealthier counties continue their opposition to a policy of general education, object to the invasion of the State by cultured teachers from the outer world, even though there might be some danger that those teachers would instill into the youthful mind a contempt for certain doctrines which degrade, rather than exalt, the character of a large class in Kentucky.

LITIGATION BETWEEN TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

Newark, Ohio, Aug. 11.—An important case has been in argument at this place for the last two days, before Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court. The case is between the Pensacola Telegraph Company, a Florida corporation, and the Western Union Telegraph Company, on a motion for an injunction on the part of the plaintiff, and was heard here at Judge Wood's Summer residence by consent. The Western Union Telegraph Company having begun the section of a line from Pensacola Junction in Alabama to Pensacola, the plaintiff sought an injunction to restrain the erection of the line on the ground that the Legislature of Florida, in 1866, granted it the exclusive privilege of maintaining a telegraph line in the county in which Pensacola is situated.

Mr. C. C. Yonge, of Pensacola, Fla., and Mr. Grosvenor P. Lowrey, of New-York, on behalf of the Western Union Telegraph Company, resisted the application upon various grounds, among them that the original grant to the Pensacola Company was void under the then existing Constitution of Florida; that the Western Union had the right under the act of Congress of July 26, 1866, to build telegraph lines everywhere on the post-roads of the United States, and that the railroad upon which this line was to be built, and from which the right of way had been purchased, was a post-road.

Mr. C. W. Jones and Mr. G. A. Stanley, of Pensacola, appeared on behalf of the Pensacola Telegraph Company, and claimed that the original charter, even if invalid by the Florida Constitution of 1866, had been re-enacted by the Constitution of 1868.

Judge Woods intimated his opinion that the Florida legislation creating an exclusive privilege in the Pensacola Telegraph Company was free from objection under the Constitution of Florida; but in view of the existence of the act of Congress of July 26, 1866, upon the constitutionality of which he declined to express an opinion on this preliminary motion, he refused to grant the injunction.

PENNSYLVANIA TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

Shippensburg, Penn., Aug. 11.—The twenty-first annual session of the State Teachers' Association convened in Cumberland Valley State Normal School this morning, G. J. Luckey, City Superintendent of Pittsburg, presiding. George P. Beard, of Shippensburg, delivered an address of welcome, which was replied to by James L. Harrison, of Pittsburg. Addresses were made by Hon J. P. Wikersham, State Superintendent; Hon. T. J. Bingham, State Commissioner of Statistics; L. H. Eaton, of Pittsburg, and others. At the afternoon session President Luckey delivered his inaugural, taking the ground that the foundation of true education is in the development, not only of the intellect, but of the moral and physical power of man. No system of education is complete that has not for its object the education of the whole man. Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia, read a paper on educational antiques. The olden methods of teaching, old school books, odd fancies and oddities in great variety were presented. The quaint horn-book was particularly described. At the evening session, F. J. Duncan, of Pittsburg, delivered an address on the coeducation of the sexes, favorable to the subject. The attendance was large, all parts of the State being represented. Dr. George P. Hays, of Washington and Jefferson College; Dr. Woods, of the Western University; Prof. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, and other prominent educators arrived to-night.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK OF BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 11.—A largely-attended meeting of colored depositors in the Freedman's Savings Bank in this city was held last night at Ebenezer Church, at which much indignation was expressed, and the bank denounced as a swindle of poor colored people. A series of resolutions were adopted, indignantly censuring the management of the bank, calling for a statement of its affairs, and recommending that depositors in the branches of the bank in the several States take some action with regard to settling up its affairs. A committee was appointed to visit Washington and ascertain from the three commissioners appointed to wind up the affairs of the Freedman's Bank at what time they will probably report.

ALABAMA NEW COTTON CROP.

Selma, Ala., Aug. 11.—The first bale of new cotton was received to-day from the plantation of M. O. and J. A. Marshall, in Dallas County, consigned to M. Meyer & Co. It classed strict good ordinary, weighed 550 pounds, and sold at auction at 17¾ cents. It was bought by L. Meyering.

A LION AT LIBERTY.

Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 11.—While a circus and menagerie was on its way to Saratoga from here last night, on a train of cars, the lion's cage, standing on a platform car, struck a bridge a few miles south of Ballston, breaking it, demolishing the cage, and giving the animal his liberty. It made a dash through a field, returned and jumped like a cat from the ground to the top of a car in which there were horses, and reaching down his paw attempted to seize them through the slats. It succeeded in injuring one or more of the animals. Before doing any serious damage a ruse was adopted which resulted in its capture. A calf in a field near by was killed and thrown into a freight car when the lion jumped in after it and was caught.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE LATE BISHOP WHITEHOUSE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The announcement in your paper of this morning of the death of the Bishop of Illinois, will be read with profound regret by the Church of which he was so fine and prominent a representative, and his death will cause a vacancy in the episcopate not easily filled. Bishop Whitehouse represented a class of men in the ministry of the Episcopal Church, of which we wish it could be said that it was a larger class. He was a thorough churchman—a thoroughly scholarly man, and a thorough gentleman, and however unpopular he may have been at one time with a portion of his diocese, the causes of his unpopularity were only honorable to himself, for like all men who know what they do believe, and are courageous enough to live by their creed, and to work for it, the Bishop had to meet with a certain amount of unpopularity; yet his opponents could not fail to recognize the sincerity of his motives, the consistency of his actions, the spotlessness of his life, the sweetness and tenderness of his disposition toward all men, and he has been called to his heavenly reward just at the time when he was beginning to reap his earthly reward—one of the highest any earnest teacher of men can ask—namely, the changed opinions in his favor and in favor of the cause for which he pleads, on the part of those who have been opponents. Bishop Whitehouse had the great virtue rare in public men in Church or state, of not being a seeker after popularity. He sought honor for his cause, not for himself.

No Bishop in the American Church was ever held in greater affection by the clergy of his diocese, who knew him well. The dignity of his own official position never allowed him to lose sight of the dignity of the position of his minor clergy, with whose work in detail he was always in the deepest personal sympathy. All his clergy were his favorites, and all felt sure of his affection. In the pulpit Bishop Whitehouse was one of the most eloquent of preachers, and not unlike the late Bishop of Oxford in his manner of delivery. Out of his pulpit, in the manner of his ecclesiastical functions, he was a man who acted without a policy—acted sincerely, truthfully, frankly. He has gone to his rest. We sincerely hope that the spirit of wisdom may prevail in the councils of the diocese bereaved of its chief Pastor, and that as true and pure a spirit as his may be the distinguishing mark of his successor. B.

THE DEBT OF MINNESOTA.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For more than fourteen years the State of Minnesota has refused to pay the interest on her small debt of less than two and a half millions of dollars, a debt authorized by a direct vote of the people, 27,023 votes having been cast in favor and only 733 against the measure.

It is of this repudiated debt that Mr. Justice Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court, said last December: "If the State were suable in the courts there can be no doubt that the bonds would be legally enforceable against it. Justice and honor alike require the State to recognize these bonds as binding upon it, and in the end the court cannot doubt that the people of the State will so ordain."

It is of this debt and the doings of the Legislature and people of the State of Minnesota relating thereto that Mr. William M. Evarts writes:

No man acquainted with legal principles or susceptible to moral impression can dwell upon the features of this scandalous history of debt repudiated and trusts betrayed by the State of Minnesota without indignation.

The maxim that a State will do justice to its own obligations and will submit to no coercion of courts and process, as a reflection upon its honor, seems to be put to an open shame by this great and prosperous State. Confessedly, the only obstacle to the collection of these bonds from the State of Minnesota, whose direct obligations they are, is the privilege of sovereignty which it enjoys not to be justiciable in any court.

To the additional responsibility for the application on these obligations of the trust securities lodged with it, in that consideration and for that purpose, the State makes the same defense, that it is not justiciable for trust any more than for debt. And yet the disappointed and insulted creditors and *cestui que trust* see the State in its sovereign capacity, and its people in their public interests, reaping the results to which the pledge of its public faith and the assumption of its public trust induced the contribution of the money of these creditors."

Is it strange that the reputation and credit of the whole land should suffer because of this flagrant dishonesty? A BONDHOLDER.

Northampton, Mass., Monday, Aug. 10, 1874.

EARLY CLOSING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to thank you on behalf of a large number of my fellow citizens for your very able editorial in this day's Times on the subject of early closing on Saturday. Why is not an Early Closing League formed here, as in London and other large towns of England? If a few of the leading firms (both wholesale and retail) could be induced to close, say at 2 o'clock on Saturday, it would set an example which would certainly be followed by nearly every storekeeper in the City.

A HARD-WORKED CLERK.

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1874.

THE LOCUST PLAGUE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The communication of "A. Berg-man" on "The Locust Plague" in this morning's Times is worthy of general and careful consideration, especially by persons engaged in Western farming, and may ere long become interesting to their Eastern brethren, as I have recently seen several lively locusts of the genuine Western type in the streets of this City—two in South street near Wall street, hovering around with almost the easy action of butterflies; another was flying like a pigeon over the top of Claflin's tall store corner of Worth and Church streets, apparently bound for Jersey direct. I did not see the specimen mentioned in The Times last week as having been detected and persecuted in the Brokers' Board room, but have no doubt it was one of the objectionable family. I have often thought and said that the wholesale destruction of prairie chickens by sportsmen and pot-hunters in the West during a few years past has mainly led to the recent grasshopper ascendancy now so much complained of, and to counteract which it may yet become necessary to protect the "chickens" in the manner suggested by "A. Berg-man," or in some other, if anything better can be devised, as I do not know of another wild bird competent to take the chicken's place in a business of such magnitude, as the turkey cannot live "on its own hook," through the long and severe Winters of the North-west, and is not sufficiently migratory to pass seasonably from and to a more genial climate.

In conclusion, you must excuse my mention of the fact that I have been a constant reader of The Times "from the start," and that I have never read it with more satisfaction than under its recent and present management. A WESTERN MAN

New-York, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1874.

OBITUARY.

CAPT. BURGESS.

Information has been received of the death of Capt. Burgess, of the clipper ship David Crockett. He was washed from the decks of his ship during a gale of wind off the River Plate, on the 25th of June last, and was drowned. During the time Capt. Burgess was in command of the Monarch of the Sea, in the East India trade, he received a handsome testimonial from the underwriters for his courage and skill in saving his ship under very trying circumstances in a typhoon near the Cape of Good Hope. He was in command of the ship he was lost from for the fourteen years preceding his death, and engaged in the California trade exclusively. Capt. Burgess was very popular among all who knew him.

THOMAS U. SMITH.

On Sunday last, after a very short illness, Mr. Thomas U. Smith, the President of the Mercantile Trust Company, died at his house in East Twenty-seventh street. In the morning he went to church, as usual, and walked home apparently well. Shortly after dinner he was suddenly taken ill, while in conversation with his wife, and became insensible in a few moments, and died within an hour. He was born at Centre Island, Oyster Bay, Long Island, on the 2d of July, 1814. Entering business at an early age, he showed decided talent, and while still a young man became a partner in the firm of Henrys, Smith & Townsend, and continued with them until their failure in 1861. He was afterward associated with the house of Robert L. Maitland & Co., with whom he remained until he was elected President of the Mercantile Trust Company. He was for many years a Trustee of Princeton College, and from 1845 was an Elder of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. In 1859 he was elected a director of the Equitable Life Insurance Company, and filled that position at the time of his death. Mr. Smith was known in business circles as a man of [illegible] integrity. He leaves a widow and [illegible]. The funeral will take place on Friday [illegible] A. M.

YACHTING.

THE CRUISE OF THE NEW-YORK CLUB.

REGATTA OF THE BOATS OF ALL THE CLUBS—THE RUN TO POINT JUDITH DECLARED NO RACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 11.—The regatta between the vessels of different fleets lying in port was sailed to-day over the Block Island course by the schooners Wanderer, Foam, Rambler, Alarm, Azalia, Magic, sloops Arrow, Gracie, Vision, Vindex, Coming, and Wayward. As on Monday the wind was southerly in the morning, giving promise of freshening toward noon, but it cannot be denied that nothing is more unreliable than Newport breezes in the Summer season, and the bright sunshine of 8 A. M. was dimmed by a strong south-easterly fog that rapidly overspread the waters, and hid objects not a cable's length away, so that they could not be distinguished. Here, then, there seemed to be every probability of no race coming off. Therefore, few of the vessels hove short until the mist began to rise and Goat Island passage was navigable. The first outside and off the Dumplings were the Rambler, Alarm, Wanderer, and Magic; others followed soon after, and by 10 o'clock the crafts intending to take part in the day's work were standing off and on inside the starting point, an imaginary line between the stake-boat and the Dumplings.

During the half hour preceding the start the sun came out hot and bright, dispersing the fog, and the wind gradually died away. The steamer Ideal was at her post to give the signal to make ready as soon as the boats known to have entered were in anything like position. They occupied a long time in doing so on account of the calm, and again the fears of the yachtsmen lest there should be no race were aroused. It was the desire of the New-York Club that nothing should prevent the strangers entered from starting, and, that no mistakes might occur, every Captain in the fleet was furnished with a copy of the allowance to be given by the larger yachts to the smaller. The Dauntless allowed the other vessels time as follows: Wanderer, three minutes; Rambler, five minutes; Alarm, seven minutes; Idler, ten minutes; Magic, fourteen minutes; Josephine, fifteen minutes; Foam, seventeen minutes; Restless, twenty minutes; Azalia, twenty minutes. To the sloops the Arrow allowed the following time: Gracie, one minute; Vision, three minutes; Coming, three minutes; Vindex, seven minutes; Wayward, fifteen minutes. Of these, however, many did not sail. The Dauntless, not yet having repaired the damage done to her head gear on the passage down from New-London, backed out, and her owner sent a portion of his crew on board the Wanderer, to assist in managing her. About 10:50 A. M., Newport time, the whistle ordering the vessels to prepare was blown by the Ideal, and then the half hour until the start was spent by the heavy schooners in attempting to get near enough to the line to insure their crossing it within the limitation fifteen minutes. The sloops were all right, but the Wanderer, Rambler, and Alarm were in bad situations; there were only catspaws to move them, and for a while these scarce afforded steerage way. All hands on the Rambler were kept busy enough tending sheets fore and aft to make her pay off, but she would not do so, drifting instead right head on toward the beach immediately under Fort Adams, where the Captain had to let go his anchor after the second whistle to go was heard. This was too bad, especially as all the rest were now on or over the line.

Out of the race this schooner seemed to be, and the limitation of time had almost expired, when it was observed that the Alarm, and the Azalia, of Boston, Commodore Forbes' schooner, were also behindhand. There would be only a small representation of the schooners if these three were ruled out. The Judges, therefore, did not signify their desire to do so in the usual manner, therefore the Rambler hove up anchor, and catching a light south-easterly air, paid off and stood toward the Dumplings, crossing the line with the Alarm and Azalia just within fifteen minutes of the signal, and at 11:35 by time at ship. The official time of the start was as follows:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Wayward	11	7	50	Idler	11	21	00
Arrow	11	12	15	Vindex	11	22	00
Gracie	11	15	00	Coming	11	23	20
Magic	11	15	10	Asalea	11	31	55
Vision	11	15	50	Alarm	11	32	00
Foam	11	19	00	Rambler	11	33	55
Wanderer	11	19	40				

At this time the sloops were plowing away to windward, with a stiff breeze, working short tacks out. The schooners Magic, Idler, and Wanderer were close in their wake and pursuing the same tactics. They seemed to have plenty of wind, and gathered good way. The manœuvres of the Rambler were materially impeded by the schooner Romance, which persisted in beating close across her bows, thus obliging the Rambler to pay off or luff, losing time and station thereby. Similar annoyances were experienced by the other boats from time to time during the beat out of the narrow channel. Going for the Beaver tail, the Wanderer, with an enormous jib topsail and maintopmast staysail set, was making first rate time, losing none of the slants afforded by the trifling wind. A little to windward of her was the Magic, with the Idler astern.

The Arrow led the sloops, the Gracie and Vision ran ahead of each other, the former having the weather gauge, and the Vindex was crawling up on them hand over hand. Off the Beaver Tail the Wanderer got the Idler, and going about on the port tack passed to windward of her. The little Azalea did well in the light weather, keeping to the eastward and sliding through the water at decent speed. The Wanderer stood too far over toward the land, and was caught in the doldrums once more, and was compelled to remain in there for some time. The wind was provokingly unsteady, springing up all around south, and dying away just when we thought it was likely to stand. Once again it breezed up, and within an hour after the Rambler's start she picked herself together and overhauled the Wanderer. The sloops and one or two of the schooners at this time were nearly two miles to windward of the Rambler, beating along shore toward Point Judith. Off Beaver Tail the Rambler passed close to Windward of the Azalia at 12:40, by time at ship.

At Brenton's Reef light-ship the vessels were in the following order—the Magic, Arrow, Gracie, Vindex, Wanderer, Rambler, Alarm, Idler, and Vision. There was not much wind, but it was coming up. At 1:40 the fleet was a couple of miles to windward of the light-ship, most of the craft being to the eastward of the Rambler. At 2 o'clock we were struck by a lively south-south-eastern wind, and sped away under its cheering influence. Half an hour afterward the Idler went by the Wanderer and occupied a favorable position on the Rambler's weather quarter. It will be observed the Idler had passed the stake-boat in the morning several minutes ahead of the Rambler, and had been overhauled by her in good style. The Magic tacked while the boats were in the position above described and she stood to the eastward, in the hope of obtaining the Idler's advantage gained in yesterday's Corinthian race by so doing. It was believed that the wind would stand at south-east, and the easterly vessel would have the advantage of those in shore, as she could go free for the buoy, which bore west south-west from them at Point Judith, a little before 3 o'clock. About this hour the fog of the morning was supplemented by a heavy mist, obscuring everything twenty feet away. It rolled upon the fleet and its members, completely hiding them from each other. There was lots of wind, and as the crafts were so close together it became necessary to keep the fog horns blowing. Vessels on the port tack sounded twice at intervals of four or five minutes, and those on the opposite tack gave one prolonged blast at like intervals. We on board the Rambler had to keep a sharp look-out to windward for the Idler, which had been close on us when last seen.

The Wanderer, too, was on our weather-quarter before the fog. We could hear their hurrah, and knew by the sounds growing fainter from time to time that we were forging ahead of them, and now our attention was called to another important matter. We were well in shore, and not far from Squid Shoal, so Capt. Dayton kept the lead going, and for some time we only had between five and seven fathoms of water. When the man sang out "ten and a half" the Captain felt secure, and knew that he was all right. We were about laying our course W. S. W. for the buoy, and stood along with our [illegible] trimmed down. The Rambler was coming up well, and bowling along like a race-horse.

The mist cleared away at 4 o'clock, and the sun never shone on a prettier regatta. We had wind enough, and were heading for the buoy, now half a mile dead ahead, with the little steamer Ideal alongside of it to take the time. The only vessels that had continued the race through the fog were the Arrow, just rounding the buoy, the Idler, Foam, Magic, Rambler, and Wanderer. The yachts rounded as follows by ship's time:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Arrow	4	18	00	Magic	4	29	00
Idler	4	25	00	Rambler	4	30	00
Foam	4	28	00	Wanderer	4	30	30

The plans of the sailing masters were here seen and their value tested. The Idler having obtained a start and the first of the freshening breeze, succeeded in leading the schooners; the Foam and Magic secured some advantage by bearing to the eastward, for they could turn the buoy with sheets eased off. The Wanderer, too, benefited by her easing, and the Rambler by her speed. As each vessel went round she jibed over and set her balloon, head sails, and away they ran for Point Judith, with a fair wind, and steering north-east one-half east. The Arrow, Idler, and Magic led; the Rambler and Wanderer were side by side. While the wind lasted the Rambler overhauled everything, but when it slackened, as it did later, the Magic crept ahead. Another calm of short duration was followed by a smart breeze off Point Judith, where the vessels stood in the following order: Arrow, Magic, Idler, Rambler, Foam, and Wanderer. The sloop was almost hull down ahead, and the Wanderer was far astern. The unsettled state of the weather made this part of the race very provoking, and interest was only felt in the completion of the regatta, the boats passing the home stake-boat in the following order:

	H.	M.		H.	M.
Arrow	7	26	Foam	7	51
Magic	7	40	Idler	7	47
Rambler	7	45	Wanderer	8	30

The judges declared the contest no race, as the course had not been accomplished in eight hours. A meeting was held on board the Commodore's yacht to decide when the race should be sailed again. The Arrow was twelve minutes over eight hours, the Magic twenty-four, and the rest variously.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $183,043.

Secretary Belknap left Washington on Monday night for New-London, Conn., to spend a week or ten days with his family.

Winthrop De Wolf, of Providence, R. I., has been appointed by the Supreme Court Receiver of the Franklin Savings Institution.

A destructive tornado passed through Dixon, Ill., on Monday night, and did great damage to the crops, fences, and other property in that vicinity.

Chas. R. King, a son of C. J. King, grain dealer, of Norwich, Conn., was drowned while bathing in the Thames River yesterday morning.

The Buffalo Board of Vessel-owners at a meeting yesterday forenoon, adopted resolutions indorsing the action of the Chicago Board of Vessel-owners and Agents.

The Utica *Herald* says that it has the highest authority for stating that Senator Daniel P. Wood has not been and will not be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Lieutenant Governor of this State.

Mary L. Long, for many years a teacher of a private school at Greenfield, Mass., and highly respected, committed suicide by hanging, in her school-room, yesterday. She is thought to have been insane.

The new crib for the Buffalo water-works pier was towed into position in Niagara River on Monday and was secured yesterday. It is 100 feet in length by thirty-eight in width, the largest undertaking of the kind ever attempted.

The United States Consul, in company with the French Consul, Gen. M. Chevalier, visited the Magicienne at Quebec on Monday. Salutes were fired on their arrival and departure. The flags of France and the United States were hoisted together on the occasion.

About 500 excursionists from Petersburg arrived at Fortress Monroe, Va., yesterday, on the steamer N. P. Banks. A game of base-ball was played on the parade ground between the Old Point Club and the Athletics, of Petersburg, which resulted in a victory for the former club.

The Star Council of the Order of United American Mechanics, of Indiana, held their annual convocation yesterday at Indianapolis, and elected the following officers: S. C., W. H. Davis, of Fort Wayne; S. V. C., E. Green, of Madison; Representative to the National Council for three years, James W. Royse, of New-Albany.

STOLEN BONDS.

SECURITIES STOLEN IN VERMONT TRACED TO THIS CITY—A CLEVER CAPTURE.

In June last the residence of Mr. O. A. Burton, residing in Burlington, Vt., was entered by burglars and robbed of $15,000 in bonds and a quantity of plate and jewelry. Among the securities stolen were twenty-five shares of Harlem Bank stock, of the value of $100 each; a $1,000 bond of the City of Fond du Lac, Wis.; $500 worth of stock of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, ten shares of the Northern Transportation Company, and a $500 bond of the Cumberland Coal and Mining Company. On the succeeding night the house of Judge Barber, of St. Albans, Vt., was robbed of $1,500 worth of property, and on a night or two afterward the house of Judge Reeder, of Montpelier, Vt., was also entered and robbed, evidently by the same gang. No clue to the securities stolen from Mr. Burton was obtained until quite recently. At the death of Louis M. Van Etten, the forger, who, it will be remembered, was arrested in this city by Capt. Lees, Chief of the San Francisco Detective Force, for swindling the Bank of California out of $10,000, by means of a forged United States bond, and who committed suicide by taking poison while in the Hudson County Jail, at Hudson City, Capt. Lees searched his effects and found a $1,000 Fond du Lac bond. Convinced that this was a stolen bond, Capt. Lees reported the fact to Capt. Irving, and proceeded to investigate. Learning that the coupons of this bond were payable at the Mechanics' Bank, Capt. Lees called there, and was informed that the interest was paid to Harrison & Noyes, of No. 19 New street. At the office of Harrison & Noyes it was learned that the bond belonged to Mr. Burton, of Burlington, Vt. This gentleman was telegraphed to, and came to this City on Saturday, and gave a list of the stolen securities to Capt. Irving. The Harlem Bank was next visited, and it was there learned that Thomas C. Cassidy, alias Watson, now in prison for altering a $1,000 United States bond, accompanied by one Marcus T. Sacia, a broker doing business at No. 17 Broadway, had called at the bank, and representing himself as Mr. Burton, had the shares transferred to Sacia. The bonds were subsequently passed over to John W. Devere, a curbstone broker, who gave them to Abram Whipple, a speculator on Wall street of questionable repute, and known as "Count Whipple," to be negotiated. Capt. Lees and Mr. Burton made the acquaintance of Whipple, and over a lunch in a New street restaurant introduced the subject of "outside," which Capt. Lees expressed himself as being desirous of purchasing. Whipple at first produced some "wild cat" mining stock, but Capt. Lees expressed a preference for bank shares. Whipple then said that he had just the thing to suit, and, excusing himself for a few moments, left the restaurant. He returned soon after, with Devere, and the Harlem Bank shares stolen from Mr. Burton were produced. Mr. Burton at once identified his property, and Detectives Sampson and Farley, who had been in the vicinity by previous arrangement, were called in, and they arrested Whipple and Devere. The latter then said that he got the shares from Sacia, and Sacia was then arrested by Detective Keirns. The three prisoners were brought before Superintendent Walling, at the Police Central Office, and locked up to await examination. They will be arraigned at the Tombs Police Court. Sacia claims to have obtained the shares from Cassidy, alias Watson, in good faith, and advanced him a loan of $400 on them. A check for that amount, signed by Sacia, was found on Watson when he was arrested last week.

A WANTON ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

At 6:30 o'clock last evening, while Martin Waters, a hod-carrier, thirty-three years of age, was entering the hall-way of his residence, No. 113 Mulberry street, on his return from work, he was met by John Farrell, a tailor, who resides in the same house. Farrell, without saying a word to Waters, stabbed him in the left breast, in the region of the heart, with a pair of shears, inflicting a dangerous wound. Waters walked to the Mulberry Street Police Station, where he was attended by Dr. Byrnes. He stated that he had had no previous quarrel with Farrell, had given him no provocation for the assault, and could not assign any reason for the attack. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital. Farrell rushed out of the house immediately after stabbing Waters, and made his escape. He is still at large, although several officers of the Fourteenth Precinct have been sent in search of him.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

TO WHAT DID MR. FRANCIS D. MOULTON TESTIFY?

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE AGAIN IN SESSION—MR. BEECHER EXPECTED TO APPEAR BEFORE THEM TO-DAY—MR. SHEARMAN MAKES AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

For reasons which they declare to be good and sufficient, but decline to state, the Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church refused yesterday to give for publication the statement made by Mr. Moulton. After the statement had been before the committee, District Attorney Winslow was selected to go to Mr. Moulton's house and compare the transcripts of the letters contained in it with the originals. That mission he executed yesterday morning during the presence in Mr. Moulton's house of Gen. B. F. Butler and Theodore Tilton. In the evening the statement was returned to the committee. The letters contained in Mr. Moulton's statement were found to correspond exactly with the originals, but that fact, as stated above, did not influence the members present to give the document for publication. A strong and very general feeling of disapprobation of the course adopted both by the committee and Mr. Moulton was expressed in Brooklyn yesterday. Mr. Beecher's friends disapprove of the delay, and are not so confident as they have been for days past; while the adherents of Mr. Tilton openly charge that a compromise has been attempted. The statement published by Moulton that he would tell "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," and his declaration now that he will not do more than submit the documentary evidence in his possession is referred to triumphantly by those who claim that he has been influenced to withhold the most important testimony bearing on the scandal. All hope of obtaining anything satisfactory from Mr. Moulton has been given up. The statement of Mr. Beecher, which is to be made before the committee to-night, is anxiously looked for, in the hope that it, at least, will clear up the mystery in which the whole matter is at present involved. The statement of Mr. Shearman, given below, hints at some of the difficulties of Mr. Beecher's position.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

A quorum of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, consisting of Messrs. Winslow, Cleaveland, Sage, and Storrs, met last evening, at 8 o'clock, in the house of the last-named gentleman, in Monroe place, and remained in session for over three hours. Only one witness—a lady—was examined. After she had given her testimony she was escorted to the house of Mr. Colton, No. 141 State street. After the committee adjourned Mr. Sage, the Chairman, said that Mr. Moulton's statement would be published, but he could not say at what time. Another member said the Committee had determined that when Mr. Moulton's statement would be given to the press the letters quoted by Mr. Tilton in his statement would be printed side by side with the transcript of the originals submitted by Mr. Moulton. The same gentleman stated that no evidence relating to any black-mailing operation connected with the case had been presented to the committee, but refused to say, when asked the question directly, if the subject of black-mailing had been broached before the committee at all. From none of the gentlemen connected with the committee could any reason be obtained for their course in holding back the publication of Mr. Moulton's statement. Gen. Tracy could not say when the statement would be published. He thought it likely that the committee would attach it to their final report to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, and that it would not be published before that report was submitted. Concerning the length of the statement, Gen. Tracy made use of this remarkable expression: "Mr. Moulton's statement is not a long document, nor is it a short one. It hits a happy medium in its length and in its truth-telling." The work of the committee, Gen. Tracy thinks, will be finished by the end of the present week, but at the furthest the investigation will not extend beyond one or two days of next week. At 8 o'clock this evening the committee will meet again for the purpose of taking Mr. Beecher's testimony. An opportunity has been afforded Mr. Beecher of scanning carefully all the evidence thus far taken. He may read a preliminary statement, but it is understood that the greater part of what he has to say before the committee will be elicited by questioning.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MR. MOULTON.

Yesterday a reporter called upon Mr. Moulton, for the purpose of receiving some definite information as to the publication of his statement to the committee on Monday, as well as the bearings it has on the main questions at issue in the case. Mr. Moulton stated that he was aware the Investigating Committee had determined to withhold his statement from the public for a day or two. When asked if he agreed with them upon secrecy in this respect, he said he was bound in honor not to reveal for the present anything that transpired in the committee-room. To tell what the nature of the agreement was which he made with the committee would be a violation of that bond. When questioned as to whether he had not reserved the right to publish his own statement in self-justification, if necessary, he said there was no necessity for making reservations about the matter, as the statement would be published in a day or two at the latest. He supposed the committee had reasons which they thought sufficient to justify them in keeping it from the press. He could state these reasons if he desired to do so, but he was not so disposed. When asked if the chief reason for holding it back was not because the committee proposed to give the letters which it contained to the public accompanied by Mr. Beecher's explanation of them, he said that in his judgment that would be a sufficient reason for delaying its publication. He also admitted that apart from the production of the originals of the documents referred to in his statement he had contributed very little to the literature of the scandal. His statement was a short one, and it contained no original testimony bearing upon the case. With the exception of the letters which he produced, he had given no evidence which could either assist or injure Mr. Beecher. He gave no testimony whatever of his own as to the truth or falsehood of Mr. Tilton's charges. He refused to state whether the letters submitted to the committee showed whether Mr. Tilton quoted them correctly in his statement. Mr. Moulton, however, said that in his statement to the committee he did not point out any discrepancies between the originals and the quotations made from them by Mr. Tilton. He merely submitted the letters, and left them to speak for themselves. He said he had heard all kinds of stories as to the charges that Mr. Tilton garbled the letters to suit his own purpose, but he preferred to keep silent in reference to these statements. He placed his statement in the hands of the committee, and it contained all that he had to say in relation to the case. He had said all that he intended to say upon the subject for the present, and did not see any likelihood that he should reopen the matter in the future. He had no intention of appearing before the committee again. The committee and himself were done with each other, so far as his wishes were concerned. When reminded that he had admitted that his statement to the committee was very short, and that he could not, therefore, have much to say upon the subject, he repeated again that such was the fact. It was then observed by his interrogator that it seemed strange, that having been made the depository of Mr. Beecher's and Mr. Tilton's secrets in this matter for five years, he should have no more to say than what was contained in the short statement laid before the committee. To this he replied that it might seem strange, but it would not appear so strange when it would be remembered that he was neither a confidence man nor a go-between. He did not go into the case to injure anybody. He went into it to keep peace, and what he learned while acting under the influence of these motives he did not intend to make subservient to the cause of disunion. A partisan, he said, might act otherwise, but he did not choose to play that part. Public curiosity, he supposed, would be gratified if he were to retail all the vile stuff that had come to his ears during his acquaintance with these gentlemen, but he was not disposed to gratify that appetite.

Some four days ago Mr. Moulton was asked by a reporter whether it was not true that he intended to make a statement calculated to damage Mr. Beecher, to which he was reported as having replied, that his heart had undergone no change toward Mr. Beecher despite what he conceived to be the atrocious behavior and the unjustifiable attacks made upon him by some of the men whom Mr. Beecher regarded as his friends, and to whom, if they were to be credited, he had given his confidence. Mr. Moulton stated yesterday that he was then correctly reported, and that he certainly did not appear as Mr. Beecher's enemy before the committee. He was then reminded that Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton had both called upon him to tell the committee all that he knew about the case, and that he had repeatedly promised not to tell the truth but the whole truth when called upon to do so jointly by them. In reply Mr. Moulton stated that it was true both had requested him to go before the committee, and he told the committee all they or any one else had a right to know. There were certain letters in controversy and he produced them, but letters to him for his own private information were his own property, and he was under no obligation, he said, even at the desire of the writer, to make them public, and he was quite sure there was no power under heaven could make him declare from the housetop what had been communicated to him in the secrecy of friendship. At all events he said he had acted upon that belief, and he should have to see matters in another light before changing his mind on that subject.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT.

Mr. Shearman, the clerk of Plymouth Church, stated yesterday that it was a fact that Mr. Moulton insisted upon a pledge of secrecy from the committee. He arranged with them that none of his testimony should be made public until a member of the committee should meet him and agree upon its publication, either in whole or in part, or upon its suppression until the investigation had been brought to a close and the committee was ready to pronounce its decision in the case. District Attorney Winslow, he said, was named to confer with Mr. Moulton for this purpose. Mr. Shearman said it was very strange that Mr. Moulton should now press for secrecy when the time had arrived for clearing up the question at issue. The committee, he said, wished to publish this testimony, as they had published the other statements, but Mr. Moulton positively refused to consent to this arrangement. He was not willing to state the nature of the testimony placed before the committee. Mr. Moulton's statement was in the hands of District Attorney Winslow for safe keeping, as well as for the purpose of consulting with that gentleman about its publication. As a member of the committee, he said, Mr. Winslow was anxious to have it published at once, so that all the responsibility for withholding it from the press rested with Mr. Moulton. He thought, however, that it was likely it would be given to the public to-day. When asked if the statement made by Mr. Moulton was of a nature to startle the Investigating Committee, Mr. Shearman, after some hesitation, said it was not of a nature to astonish him. With regard to the committee, he could only say that before the investigation commenced there were only two members of the committee who were acquainted with all the circumstances of the case. These gentlemen were thoroughly acquainted with the subject they had undertaken to investigate, and there was nothing which Mr. Moulton could testify which they did not know. They were also thoroughly conversant with the nature of the charges made against Mr. Beecher, and nothing Mr. Moulton could testify nor any document which he could produce could astonish them. These gentlemen, he said, were Messrs. Cleveland and Claflin. When reminded that Mr. Sage had published a card announcing that he knew all that Mr. Moulton could testify or produce, Mr. Shearman said that at the commencement of the investigation he had only a very vague idea of what the charges against Mr. Beecher amounted to. What he knew at present had been learned during the progress of the inquiry. The other members of the committee had very little knowledge of the case when they commenced to inquire into the matter. Mr. Shearman went on to say that he had seen Mr. Moulton's statement, and that he knew all that he could say or has to say, and there was nothing which he could testify, and nothing in his possession which could implicate Mr. Beecher. If he could tell all he knew about the case it would show Mr. Beecher's motives in keeping silent, and would show him blameless as clearly as if a calcium light were turned on the whole story. If Mr. Beecher had spoken long ago these clouds would have disappeared like mist before a Summer wind. And yet even now he would not advise Mr. Beecher to speak out, knowing as he did the circumstances of the case, though his own character would seem to demand that he should tell the public what they have absolutely no right to know. There was a prurient curiosity abroad to know every detail of this disgusting business, which was absolutely shocking. Mr. Beecher had held his tongue out of respect for the feelings of others. Referring to the Hooker exhibition, he said Mr. Beecher tried to keep that quiet to spare the feelings of his family and friends. There were others, but their case was different from hers. She, it was very well known, was weak-minded, and the Woodhull people got hold of her and preyed upon her weakened intellect. But if Mr. Beecher opened his mouth and told his story, there were distinguished citizens who have been mixed up in this matter who would suffer, and in his silence he has spared their feelings. When he reflected on what would be the consequence of his telling out what he knows about the whole business, he would advise him even now to keep silent and explain away only what was necessary to the committee.

This, continued Mr. Sherman, was a terrible position for a man like Mr. Beecher to be placed in. It is bad enough to be subjected to persecution, but Mr. Beecher knows that there has nothing occurred in the community which has done so much to debauch public sentiment as the publication of the details of this scandal, and there his acute pain comes in. Mr. Shearman believes that not all the obscene literature that Anthony Comstock endeavored to suppress did half so much harm as the filthy, prurient details of this case in the newspapers. It might be well imagined how a man like Mr. Beecher must suffer from this knowledge, and he the hero of the scandal. It was a terrible position for him to be in. Mr. Beecher, he said, was ready to go before the committee, and an arrangement had been made to send for him when they wanted him, if at all.

F. B. CARPENTER EXPLAINS HIS ACTIONS.

The Ithaca *Journal* of last evening contained a letter from F. B. Carpenter, denying in the strongest terms the insinuation of the New-York *Sun* that he had offered for $5,000 to have Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon suppressed. He reiterates his statements in relation to this matter made in his letter to the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and says: "These interviews with Beecher and Cleveland took place nearly two months before Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon was written, and had reference solely to an increase of capital for the *Golden Age*. When at the second interview with Cleveland he conditioned the raising of the money for the *Golden Age* upon Tilton's going to Europe with his family for two years, I at once declined any further consideration of the matter, and since that day held no conversation with him upon the subject. Cleveland was my warm personal friend, and at the time I applied to him for an increase of capital for the *Golden Age* I applied to a number of other gentlemen, also personal friends. Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon, as to which the *Sun* catechizes me so confidently, was completed and read to that gentleman on the 19th day of June, two months after my interviews with Beecher and Cleveland. The charge that I offered Tilton's letter to Dr. Bacon, or to any person, or offered to suppress the same for $5,000 two months before the letter to Dr. Bacon was written, needs no other disproval than the statement of this fact. I now say explicitly, in answer to all charges and insinuations from any source, that I never offered any letter or document of any kind concerning this unhappy controversy to anybody, or offered to suppress any letter or document of any kind for anybody, or for any consideration whatever, and I invite a most searching investigation into each and every act of mine in reference to either of the parties involved."

PROBABLE MURDER.

Late yesterday afternoon, some children who were rambling through a clump of bushes on the Paterson Plank-road, near the old brewery in West Hoboken Township, N. J., found the body of a well-dressed man lying near a pathway. They ran away frightened, and notified some citizens, who informed Coroner Parsloe, of Hoboken, of the discovery. He immediately started for the place indicated, where a horrible sight was presented. The man's face was black and blue, and his head was almost falling from the body. Upon examination ghastly wounds were found all over his head, evidently made with some blunt instrument. The lower part of the body was also considerably bruised. The remains were evidently those of a German about thirty-five years of age. He wore a dark suit, and a straw hat found some distance from the body evidently belonged to him. The body had been there about two weeks. Owing to the darkness the Coroner was unable to trace any blood stains. He had the body removed to the Morgue in Hoboken, where it now awaits the action of the County Physician. Nothing was found in his pockets which could throw any light on the mystery.

THE TRADES-UNION HOMICIDE.

In the case of James Kilduff, the bricklayer killed during a union society fight in North Fourth street, near Seventh street, Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday last, the Coroner's Jury yesterday rendered the following extraordinary verdict:

"That the said James Kilduff came to his death from concussion of the brain from a fall in Fourth street on the 7th day of August, said fall resulting from a blow inflicted by James Burke at the above time and place, together with falls from intoxication at same time and place."

Burke vehemently protested against the verdict as contrary to law and evidence. Mr. James J. Rogers, counsel for Burke, accompanied the Coroner to Judge McCue, then sitting in the City Court, and on hearing the facts in the case Judge McCue ordered Coroner Whitehill to bail Burke in $2,500. Burke was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, in default of bail to that amount.

ACCIDENT ON THE SOUND.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning the Sound steamer City of Boston, of the Norwich Line, on her way to this City, collided off Saybrook with the schooner Daniel Fray, Capt. Silas Robinson, of Camden, N. J., bound for Southport. As the schooner was heavily laden with a cargo of stone, she sank almost immediately. The steamer was stopped, and every exertion was made by those on board to save the crew of the schooner. The steamer's boats were lowered, and after some time two of the crew were picked up in an exhausted condition. When they had sufficiently recovered they said that there were three persons on board in all, and that at the time of the accident Capt. Robinson was asleep below. As he was not found by the steamer's boats it is almost certain that he was lost. The City of Boston was not at all injured by the collision. She arrived at her pier, No. 40 North River, nearly at her usual hour.

THE STEAM-SHIP COLON.

The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's steam-ship Colon, Capt. Dow, arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, from which port she sailed on the 3d inst. Among her passengers she brought the following of the crew of the steam-ship City of Guatemala, which was wrecked a short time ago: T. E. Wilson, Surgeon; Chas. E. McKinley, Assistant Store-keeper; Lewis Paris, and Henry Steadman. She also brought [illegible]

THE TURF.

SECOND DAY OF THE SARATOGA RACES.

STAMPEDE THE WINNER OF THE KENNER STAKES—FELLOWCRAFT AND CATESBY WIN THE OTHER RACES—THE MATCH RACE POSTPONED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1874.

The second day of the August meeting was a great success in the matters of weather, racing, and attendance. The storm of last night made the track heavy for the first contest, but the sun was so warm that it soon dried, and was in fair order by the time the last event was called. The day was a most disastrous one for the knowing ones, and it will take them a long time to recover from the shock. For the first race, the Kenner Stakes, for three-year-olds, two miles, there were four starters, and it was won in fine style by Mr. Wm. M. Conner's colt Stampede, who defeated the two great favorites easily. It was a most popular win, and Mr. Conner was warmly congratulated. In the second race, however, "the boys" had a greater surprise in the defeat of Katie Pease by Fellowcraft. It was gamely contested from start to finish, creating much enthusiasm. The third race had nine contestants, and was won by Catesby after a splendid struggle. Gray Planet's match against time was postponed, as the conditions call for a good track. Taken as a whole the day's sport was excellent, and all but the losers left the course in the best of spirits. The following are the details of the events as they transpired:

THE KENNER STAKE.

The sport was fittingly inaugurated with the struggle for the Kenner stake for three-year-olds, two miles, which had closed with fifty-seven nominations. This stake is comparatively a new one, this being its fifth renewal. Enquirer, the great son of Lexington, won it in the first year in 3:48½, beating three others. In 1871, Harry Bassett defeated six competitors in 3:35¾, which is the best race ever run in this country by a three-year old. In 1872 Joe Daniels won it from five others in 3:49, and last year the imported colt, Ill-Used, captured the prize from seven others in 3:39. The field in the race to-day consisted of the following four only: Dennison & Crawford's ch. c. Rutherford, W. M. Conner's ch. c. Stampede, K. W. Sears' ch. c. Acrobat, and M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform. The speculation on the result was very heavy, and last night Acrobat was the most sought after, but this morning the backers of Reform gained courage by the promise of a fair track, and just before the start he became the favorite, as the following quotations will show:

Reform	$330	$455	$700
Acrobat	325	405	600
Stampede	160	180	275
Rutherford	25	40	45
Total	$840	$1,080	$1,620

THE RACE.

A beautiful start was given them, the four going away together; but Stampede immediately moved to the front to make a stiff pace. As they went round the turn they were spread out, and Stampede was three lengths ahead of Reform, who was two lenths before Rutherford, who led Acrobat a length. Bobby Swim kept Stampede going, and got further away from the others, opening a gap of eight lengths at the quarter-pole, Reform being second, a length in front of Rutherford, who was two lengths before Acrobat, making a waiting race. Going along the back stretch, Stampede still kept up the strong pace, and got away ten lengths from Reform, the others maintaining about the same position. Swim eased Stampede a little, and when he reached the half-mile pole he was leading Reform eight lengths, the latter being two lengths in advance of Rutherford, who was now four lengths ahead of Acrobat. Round the lower turn the pace was fast, and Reform was urged a little by Barbee, but still Stampede kept the gap open to eight lengths between them, Reform being four lengths in front of Rutherford, he being the same distance ahead of Acrobat. In this manner they passed the three-quarter pole and turned into the homestretch. They came up about the same manner, but at the lower end of the grand stand Stampede lost a couple of lengths of his lead. Stampede finished the first mile in 1:50, six lengths before Reform, who was three lengths ahead of Rutherford, while Acrobat was waiting two lengths in the rear. As they went round the turn again Swim let Stampede go again, and when passing the quarter-pole was showing the route by eight lengths, Reform still second, a length in advance of Rutherford, who was three lengths away from Acrobat. Traveling along the backstretch Acrobat began his run. With slight effort he passed Rutherford and pushed up to Reform, soon reaching his head, the pair closing rapidly on Stampede, much to the delight of their respective backers. When they passed the half-mile pole Stampede was leading Reform and Acrobat three lengths, the two latter being two lengths in front of Rutherford, who was beaten. As they came round the lower turn, Reform and Acrobat were still struggling head and head, and the pair closed rapidly upon Stampede, getting on his tail, while Rutherford was now four lengths behind. They turned into the homestretch at the three-quarter pole in this manner, and the greatest excitement ensued among the spectators. As they came up to the furlong pole Reform gave it up, and Acrobat left him to chase Stampede, but it was no use. Swim had them all beaten, and while Acrobat received the whip and spur, Stampede was untouched, and Swim looked back to see how things were. Stampede won the race easily by four lengths, in 3:42, Acrobat second, four lengths ahead of Reform, who was a dozen lengths before Rutherford. The race was a stunner to the knowing ones.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Kenner Stakes, for three-year-olds; $100 entrance, play or pay, and $50 forfeit, the association to add $1,500. Closed with fifty-seven nominations. Value, $4,550.

Wm. M. Conner's ch. c. Stampede, by War Dance, out of Dolly Morgan, by Revenue. Swim. 1
K. W. Lear's ch. c. Acrobat, by Lexington, out of Sally Lewis, by Glencoe. Sparling. 2
M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform, by imp. Leamington, out of imp. Stolen Kisses. Barbee. 3
Dennison & Crawford's ch. c. Rutherford, by Australian, out of Ærolite, by Lexington. N. Heywood. 4
Time—3:42.

THE MILE AND A HALF.

The second race was a dash of a mile and a half for all ages, to carry 100 pounds, which like the Kenner Stake brought out four entries, viz.: D. McDaniel's ch. f. Katie Pease, Geo. H. Rice's ch. h. Wanderer, A. B. Lewis & Co.'s ch. f. Governess, and M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft. The track not being suitable for Wanderer he was withdrawn. The betting on the result was like the handle of a jug, all on one side, and only two pools were sold as as follows:

Katie Pease	$210	$250
Fellowcraft Governess	50	50

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and a half, they were sent down to the half-mile pole, and when the flag fell Governess was two lengths in front of the other two. As they came round the lower turn Fellowcraft and Katie Pease closed rapidly on the leader, and the former got to Governess' tail, leading Katie half a length. There was no tarrying, for the pace was hot. The three got to the three-quarter pole simultaneously, but coming up the homestretch Governess was driving, and passed the furlong pole seemingly half a length before the other two. As they approached the stand, however, Governess gave way. The other two set to work in earnest. They finished the first half mile with Fellowcraft leading Katie a neck, and Governess two lengths behind. The pair went around the turn and Katie got on even terms with Fellowcraft. They were head and head at the quarter pole, and Governess dropped away six lengths behind. Down the backstretch they went, still head and head, the spectators all excitement and stamping their feet. They pass the half-mile pole and neither gain an advantage, and the excitement grows. Magnificent race! exclaims one. Beautiful! shouts another. Round the turn they come. They are still head and head, and the backers of the favorite begin to look blue. They approach the three-quarter pole, and Fellowcraft shows his head in front. They turn into the homestretch. "Its Fellowcraft's race!" shout the crowd as he draws to the front. The filly makes an effort but it is no use. Fellowcraft is going easy and she is driving. The horse is the winner by ten lengths, and the cheering is immense. Time—2:42½. Governess beaten off a long distance.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $600; for all ages; to carry 100 pounds; mares and geldings allowed three pounds; one mile and a half.

M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, four years, by Australian, out of Aerolite. Evans. 1
D. McDaniel's ch. f. Katie Pease, four years, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield; Clark. 2
A. B. Lewis & Co's ch. f. Governess, four years, by Planet, out of Katona; Taylor. 3
Geo. H. Rice's ch. h. Wanderer, six years, by Lexington, out of Coral. dr.
Time—2:42½.

THE SELLING RACE.

The third race was a selling race, for all ages, with the usual allowances, one mile and a quarter, and the nine starters were John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, C. F. Elwees' ch. f. Moonbeam, Joseph Donahue's b. c. Cariboo, George Ayres' b. g. Diavolo, Odin Bowie's b. c. Catesby, D. McDaniel's b. f., by Red Dick, out of Etta Shippen; A. Belmont's ch. c. King Amadeus, L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, and T. G. Moore's gr. h. London. The heavy speculators suffered so badly in the first two races that they plunged heavily into this. They were all at sea, and did not know how to get out. The pools sold as follows:

Catesby	$150	$240
Carver	135	270
King Amadeus	150	185
Moonbeam	70	160
London	70	125
Red Dick filly	45	40
Diavolo, Quits, Cariboo,	150	120
Total	$770	$1,140

THE RACE.

They were started from the three-quarter pole. Considerable difficulty was found in getting them off. They broke away several times, and Diavolo threw his rider, but he clung to the horse and remounted without injury. At length the flag fell, and the lot got off in a confused heap. They ran in a ruck up the homestretch, but when they passed the stand Moonbeam was a length in front, with Catesby second, the others all together. As they went round the turn, Cariboo rushed out of the rear lot and assumed third place. When they passed the quarter-pole, Moonbeam was showing the way to Catesby a short length before him, while Cariboo was at the latter's saddle-girth. As they rushed along the backstretch, Catesby moved up to the head of Moonbeam, and then shot half a length in front of her, all the rest in a ruck and close up. Carver then looked dangerous, and London was in close proximity. When they passed the half-mile pole Catesby was a neck in advance of Moonbeam, with Carver at the latter's quarter. In this way they ran round the lower turn, and Catesby showed half a length in front of London and Carver, who were close together, Moonbeam having given way. The whole lot, however, were close together, and it was anybody's race when they turned into the homestretch and came as far as the furlong pole. From this point home the race lay between Carver, Catesby, and London. Catesby, however, never lost his lead, and when the important moment came he had another link of speed to let out, and answering the call made upon him came away and won a good race by three lengths in 2:11¾. Carver was second, two lengths before London, who led the bunch in the rear by a length.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, for all ages; horses entered to be sold for $2,000, to carry their appropriate weights; for $1,500, allowed 7 pounds; for $1,000, 12 pounds; the winner to be sold at auction; one mile and a quarter.

Odin Bowie's b. c. Catesby, 4 years, by imp Eclipse, out of Katie, 101 pounds. Hennesey. 1
Jno. Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, 4 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, 96 pounds. Sparling. 2
Thos. G. Moore's gr. h. London, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Zingara, 102 pounds. Swimm. 3
C. F. Elwees' ch. f. Moonbeam, 3 years, by Planet, out of Edius, 87 pounds. Williams. 0
Jos. Donahue's b. c. Cariboo, 4 years, by Lexington, out of Alice Jones, 96 pounds. Donahue. 0
Geo. Ayres' b. g. Diavolo, 4 years, by Jonesboro, out of Ninetti, 93 pounds. Quinn. 0
D. McDaniel's b. f. ——, 3 years, by Red Dick, out of Etta Shippen, 80 pounds. Clark. 0
A. Belmont's ch. c. King Amadeus, 3 years, by King of Trumps, out of Amethyst, 78 pounds. Sayres. 0
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits, 4 years, by Eclipse, out of Columbia, 93 pounds. Milligan. 0
G. H. Rice's ch. h. Wanderer, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Coral, 107 pounds. dr.
Time—2:11¾.

The match race between Gray Planet and time was postponed until there was a better track.

TROTTING.

UTICA PARK ASSOCIATION—THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The third annual meeting of the Utica Park Association opened today. The weather was beautiful, the track in splendid condition, and the attendance very large.

FIRST RACE.—There were thirteen entries for this race, but four were drawn. The starters were: Jean Ingelow, Reserve, Lady Woods, Lady Annie, Tearaway, Katie D., Frank, Monarch, Jr., and Commodore Perry. Tearaway had the pole, Lady Woods second, Reserve third, and Monarch, Jr., the favorite, fifth. The race was won by Monarch, in three straight heats, Reserve winning the second money, and Frank third.

SECOND RACE.—For the 2:24 race there were five entries and four starters: Bodine, Susie, Castle Boy, and Thomas Jefferson. Castle Boy had the pole, and Bodine, the favorite, at 160 to 100, was second.

There will be two races to-morrow. The first is for a purse of $1,500 for 2:45 horses, for which there are fourteen entries; and the second for a purse of $5,000 for 2:29 class. There are fifteen entries for the latter race.

ROCHESTER DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 11.—The inaugural meeting of the Rochester Driving Park Association opened with a bright, warm day, and an attendance of fully 6,000 persons.

The first race, that for the 2:34 class, was won easily by Ben Smith.

The trot for 2:24 horses was next called, with five entries, all of which started. In the first and second heats Lulu, although unsteady at the start, won without difficulty, and in the last heat she was sent for all she was worth, Charles Green driving her. She made the quarter in 34½, the half in 1.09, and the mile in 2.16¾. This is the fastest third heat ever trotted in a race. The track is declared by competent judges the fastest as well as the finest in the country.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

IMPORTANT MEETING TO REGULATE THE RATE OF FREIGHT—THE RECENT CONVENTION AT SARATOGA.

Yesterday, at the Windsor Hotel, a private meeting was held by a number of the most prominent railroad managers in America. Among those present were Messrs. H. J. Jewett, of the Erie Railway; Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Road; William H. Vanderbilt, of the New-York Central; William Bliss, of the Boston and Albany; W. K. Muir, of the Great Western of Canada, and many other gentlemen connected with the railroad interest from all parts of the country. The object for which the meeting was held was to discuss and regulate all matters concerning freights. After a long and interesting discussion the meeting was adjourned, with the understanding that another for the regulation of all questions relating to the passenger department should be then taken up and brought to a final settlement.

The managers of the trunk lines and Western railroads gave some interesting information as the result of their recent conference at Saratoga. The following is the substance of the resolutions adopted:

First—Any Western road may keep an agent in any Eastern city, provided that such agent shall not be a building or contracting agent, and shall be under the supervision of the Trunk-Line Commissioners in respect to the maintenance of rates.

Second—Rates on freights between common competitive points, east bound, are to be established by the commissioners, and the rates both ways shall be divided between the lines carrying the trade on such basis as they may agree upon.

Third—Questions arising out of rates for freight by rail and on the lakes are to be determined by the Eastern and Western Commissioners jointly, the plan to be agreed upon by a majority of each commission, recognizing obligations under existing contracts between trunk lines and the reorganized steam-boat connection on the lakes, but giving the best practicable protection to all rail lines.

Fourth—Commissioners at the several Western railroad centres are to be nominated by the respective competing lines, but to be approved by all parties to the agreement. The Commissioners will be located in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis Chicago, Detroit, and at such other points as the Western lines may hereafter choose.

The Commissioners for Cleveland and Toledo are to be appointed by lines centring at those points. An agreement is preparing to be signed by all the Western roads in the interest. With the exception of specific matters passed upon above, the present contract between the New-York Central and Pennsylvania Railroads will form the basis of agreement. The several fast freight, dispatch, and colored lines were directed to stop buying or presenting paid tickets to any of their patrons. There are two bureaus of Commissioners—an Eastern and Western bureau. The Commissioners are to be stationed in the respective cities named. The Eastern Bureau, representing the trunk lines, is composed of William Denison, of Columbus; T. S. Jewett, of Philadelphia; and B. W. Blanchard, of this City. The following are the Commissioners of the Western Bureau: L. M. Hubby, of Cleveland; Gen. George B. Wright, of Columbus; Warren Colburn, of Toledo; M. Drummond, of Chicago; L. N. Andrews, of Indianapolis; Samuel Gill, of Louisville, and J. H. Sturgeon, of St. Louis.

The Railroad Commissioners of Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota will hold a convention at Dubuque, Iowa, this week, to devise means, if possible, for the accomplishment of four things in the States represented, viz.:

First—To establish a uniform fiscal year for all the railroads of the four States, so that their annual reports shall be made at the same time and cover corresponding periods.

Second—To provide for a uniform system of bookkeeping for all railroads of the States represented; and, also, that the annual reports shall be made in such form as to be easily compared.

Third—To establish, if possible, a uniform classification of freights on all the roads in the four states, in order that concurrent rates may be adopted for roads extending through two or more States; and,

Fourth—To take action looking to uniformity of legislation in the four States.

The Commissioners have no power to act finally on these questions, and the most that is hoped is that an understanding may be arrived at, that each commission shall recommend to its own Legislature such action as shall result in accomplishing the desired objects.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

THE HARVEST IN INDIANA.
OUR INLAND SEAS.
AMONG THE KITTATINNIES.
LIEUT. WHEELER'S EXPLORATIONS.
MATERIAL PROGRESS IN VIRGINIA.
FALL OR SPRING MANURING.
AGRICULTURAL FAIRS, by Alex. Hyde.

With a large variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports, specially prepared for THE WEEKLY TIMES, of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK, and FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.

Copies for sale at the counter in THE TIMES Office, price five cents.

Feed the Hair with "PHALON INVIGORATOR," and it will thicken. As a TONIC dressing it is unequaled. The "PHALON NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" is the most lasting and delicious perfume of the age.—*Advertisement.*

Mosquito Bites.

The poison is immediately neutralized by the application of BURNETT'S KALLISTON.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. [illegible]

Herring's Safes.

ALWAYS RELIABLE—READ THE LATEST PROOF.

RUSSELL, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1874.

Messrs. Herrings & Farrel.

DEAR SIRS: Some ten years since I purchased of you one of your smallest sized safes. About one year since an agent of another safe firm made an effort to sell me one of his safes. He made many believe my safe was good for nothing—that it would not stand fire—but I concluded to retain the old one a while longer.

On the morning of the 26th of July, nearly the entire business portion of our village was destroyed by fire. My own store with all its contents was destroyed. It was surrounded by wooden buildings, so that the heat was intense. All supposed that the contents of my little safe would go with the rest. The next day we drew it from the burning embers, and as soon as it was sufficiently cool broke it open, and every article, books, papers, bank bills, &c., was as perfect as when put into the safe, with the exception of the leather bindings of the books, which peeled off; in every other respect every article was perfect. Not an article was saved from my store but what was in the safe.

Truly yours, J. M. PALMER.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

Victorious at Chicago, Boston, Portland, New-York, Richmond, Charleston, Constantinople, and all the great fires which have occurred within the past thirty years.

HERRINGS & FARREL,
Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, corner Murray st.,
New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
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HERRING & CO., Chicago.
[*Advertisement.*

KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE—THAT IT MAY BE PROMPTLY ADMINISTERED IN ALL SUDDEN ATTACKS OF CHOLERA MORBUS, CRAMPS, DIARRHEA, COLIC, OR ANY KINDRED AFFECTION, FOR WHICH DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM IS AN EFFECTUAL REMEDY. AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR EVERY FAMILY WILL FIND IN IT A USEFUL AND NECESSARY CURATIVE.—*Advertisement.*

For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Lyon's Insect Powder will surely clear your house of all bed-bugs, fleas, moths, and cockroaches.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

DIED.

BOWDEN.—At his late residence, No. 252 Steuben st., Brooklyn, ROBERT BOWDEN, Aug. 11, at 10 o'clock P. M.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLANCO.—On Monday, Aug. 10, BARTOLOME BLANCO, native of Galicia, Spain, aged 73 years.

Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, East 12th st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., where a solemn high mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. His friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

BRIDGE.—On Sunday morning, after a short illness, CHARLES BRIDGE.

His friends, and those of his brother Edward are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Edward Bridge, No. 306 State st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BUNCE.—At Astoria, Long Island, Aug. 11, ELIZA ANN, wife of George F. Bunce, aged 73 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 13th, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, corner Jamaica avenue and the Crescent, Astoria. Boat leaves Peck slip at 1:10 P. M.

COCKS.—At his residence, No. 76 Hanson place, Brooklyn, on Monday morning, the 10th inst., SAMUEL COCKS, in the 78th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to North Castle, Westchester County, N. Y., for interment, on Thursday morning, by 9:05 train to Portchester, New-Haven Road. Funeral at Methodist Meeting-house, at Armonk, at 12:45 o'clock.

CONKLING.—At Staatsburg, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 9, 1874, FREDERICK A., youngest son of Sarah J. and the late Noah T. Conkling, and grandson of the late Thomas Addison, of New-York, aged 21 years and 5 months.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 108 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 2:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

CONE.—At Tyringham, Mass., Aug. 6, FRANCES J. CONE, sister of Henry D. Cone, of Stockbridge, Mass.

EVELEY.—Monday, Aug. 10, 1874, in this City, JOHN J. EVELEY, aged 27 years, born in Savannah, Ga.

The friends are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Philip's Church, in Mulberry st., near Bleecker, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 11 A. M. Remains will be taken to Orange, N. J., for interment.

EAGER.—Suddenly, Sunday, Aug. 9, JAMES EAGER, fifty-five years of age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 29 Beekman place, Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HULST.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 8, ANN ELIZA, wife of George Hulst, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M., from the Reformed Church on Bushwick avenue, near DeKalb.

JONES.—At Broad Stairs, England, July 25, LEWIS COLFORD, only son of the late Isaac Colford Jones.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mark's Church, Tarrytown, at 12 A. M. on Friday, the 14th inst. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:45 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train.

KELLOGG.—DAY O. KELLOGG, of Brooklyn, (formerly of Troy, N. Y.,) in the 79th year of his age, at Fairfield, Conn., Aug. 9.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M., at Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights. Interment at Green-Wood.

LEEDS.—At Georgetown, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 11, WILLIAM DWIGHT, son of Robert and Rebecca B. Leeds, aged 18 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LILLIE.—At North Elizabeth, N. J., Monday, Aug. 10, JULIA M., wife of Lewis C. Lillie, aged 34 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Lewis Lillie, Thursday, at 4 P. M. Train leaving New-York at 2:25 stops at North Elizabeth.

LIVINGSTON.—At Stockbridge, Mass., Aug. 9, in the 51st year of his age, PHILIP, son of the late Van Brough Livingston.

LOONEY.—At Memphis, Tenn., on Monday evening, 11th inst., very suddenly, at the residence of his brother, R. T. Looney, Esq., Col. DAVID LOONEY, in the 67th year of his age.

☞ Louisville papers please copy.

NOSTRAND.—On Monday evening, Aug. 10, CHRISTIANA, widow of Foster Nostrand, aged 82 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George J. W. Mabee, No. 185 Gates av., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Rockaway, Long Island, for interment Thursday.

ROGERS.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Sunday morning, Aug. 9, Mrs. FRANCES ROGERS, widow of Samuel D. Rogers and daughter of Isaac Jones, deceased.

Her friends and those of her brothers, John Q. Jones and Joshua Jones, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Sunday, 9th inst., at his residence, No. 3 East 27th st., THOMAS U. SMITH, late President of the Mercantile Trust Company.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, in 5th av., corner of 19th st., Friday morning, 14th inst., at 10:15 o'clock.

STORM.—At Poughkeepsie, Aug. 9, CATHARINE E. STORM, relict of the late John A. Storm, in the 69th year of her age.

WILSON.—At New-York, Aug. 11, Lieut. J. WADE WILSON, aged 44 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1 P. M., from No. 79 Greenwich av.

WHITTEMORE.—At New-Orleans, La., on the 6th inst., HENRY M. WHITTEMORE, aged 45, late of Staten Island, N. Y.

WHITALL.—On the 10th inst., at Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., FRANCIS C., son of Dr. Samuel and F. Cornelia Whitall, aged 2 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Mary D. Culbertson, No. 143 St. James place, Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

That the Thomas Patent Cash and Ticket Indicator is the only invention which will positively regulate and systematize the collection of tickets and cash fares by railroad conductors, is undeniable. It furnishes railroad companies with a full, complete, and accurate record of all passengers carried, whether having tickets, paying cash, or otherwise, and at the same time its unerring certainty relieves conductors from all suspicion of appropriating the funds of the companies by rendering the offense absolutely impossible. There has not been a railroad officer who has examined into and thoroughly investigated its claims who has been able to say that it will not do all that is claimed for it. Those interested will address

G. F. THOMAS, No. 549 Broadway.

McCOMBER'S PATENT LAST AND PATENT BOOTS AND SHOES.—We have found from personal experience that a Boot or Shoe made on McComber's Patent Last fits with such perfect ease and comfort at the first trying on, that if it were generally known, the demand would soon be almost universal, and deservedly so, for it is constructed on principles strictly scientific and physiological, hence, every foot may be exactly and easily fitted at the very first trial.—*From Hall's Journal of Health for September*, 1874. Address JOEL McCOMBER, No. 21½ Spruce st., New-York. Descriptive Pamphlet free.

50,000 PEOPLE HAVE HAD TEETH EXTRACTED under our pure, fresh GAS without pain or injury, and thousands are wearing our beautiful artificial Dentures with entire satisfaction. Prices of all operations very moderate. New location, No. 45 East 23d st., opposite Association Hall.

DR. WAIT & SON.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 15, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 5 and 11 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.

FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE or pain; diseases of females a specialty, by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Tuesday, June 11, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	4	Moss, bales	2
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Resin, bbls.	2,710
Cotton, bales	854	Pork, pks.	70
Copper, bbls.	448	Beef, pks.	65
Copper, cakes	510	Cut-meats, pks.	502
Eggs, bbls.	710	Grease, pks.	4
Flour, bbls.	16,951	Lard, pks.	87
Wheat, bushels	60,484	Stearine, pks.	52
Corn, bushels	238,484	Butter, pks.	1,586
Oats, bushels	26,155	Cheese, pks.	17,435
Beans, bbls.	253	Tallow, pks.	10
Corn-meal, bags	150	Starch, bxs.	2,791
Skins, bales	143	Tobacco, hhds.	313
Hops, bales	52	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	434
Hides, No	842	Whisky, bbls.	499
Hides, bales	704	Wool, bales	733
Leather, sides	43,110		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the schooner A. Heaton, for Cork—3,000 bxs. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Lessing, for Hamburg—53 pks. Hides, 240 Agricultural Implements, 24,974 bushels Corn, 85 pks. Hardware, 100 hhds. Tobacco, 1,395 tcs. Lard, 58 bales Leather, 110 bbls. Beef, 200 cases Tobacco, 171 cks. Copper, 19 cases Scraps, 30 bags Roots, 30 pks. Hair, 112 pks. Cigars, 56 pks. Honey, 9 bales Skins, 337 bxs. Clocks, 515 cases Sewing-machines, 1,450 cases Extract, 500 bbls. Flour.

By the bark Ignazio, for Genoa—2,090 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 100 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Lalla W., for Cork—31,008 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Luoco, for Dublin—28,859 bushels Wheat.

By the Crescent City, for Havana—1,800 bbls. Potatoes, 233 pks. Railroad Iron, 6 bbls. Sulphur, 12 bbls. Glue, 200 bags Rice, 50 bxs. Cheese, 150 bxs. Bacon, 3,253 bags Corn, 50 tcs. Lard, 147 bbls. Grease.

By the brig D. Trowbridge, for St. Pierre—125 bbls. Beef, 5 tcs. Hams, 300 cases Petroleum, 500 bbls. Flour, 25 bbls. Meal, 200 bags Corn, 150 bbls Bread, 200 pails Lard, 100 bxs. Biscuits, 300 Shooks, 2 Carriages.

By the bark Agate, for Melbourne—12,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 200 cases Spirits Turpentine, 200 kegs Nails, 6 Wind-mills, 31 pks. Tobacco, 350 cases Chairs, 200 cases Bitters, 108 bbls. Resin, 4 cases Brooms, 102 cases Drugs, 10 cases Axes, 31 pks. Carriage Ware, 500 bxs. Starch, 50 cases Milk, 2 cases Organs, 100,000 feet Lumber, 72,000 Laths, 54 bxs. Plaster.

COAL—Has been in very moderate request, with House Cannel quoted at $18@$19; do. Gas Cannel, $11; Cumberland Soft at $7@$7 25, and Anthracite at $5@$6 25 ₱ ton.

CANDLES—Have been quoted sparingly dealt in, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@18c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ₱ ℔.

COCOA—Has been in slack request and somewhat nominal in price, within the previous range, with Maracaibo quoted at 30c.@32c., Caracas at 15c.@30c., Guayaquil at 11c.@12½c., and San Domingo at 6¾c.@7½c., gold.

COFFEE—Rio has been in moderate demand, but at rather easier prices, though quotations have not been altered. Sales have been made of 1,061 bags by the St. Ursula, and 954 bags by the J. L. Prendergast on private terms. Other kinds quiet and unchanged. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18c.@18¼c.; fair, 19c.@19¼c.; good, 19½c.@20c.; prime, 20¾c.@21c., gold, ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18c.@22½c., gold; Java, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@21½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 18½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 18c.@21c.; Curacoa, 18c.@20c., and Jamaica, 19c.@21c., gold, ₱ ℔. Jobbing trade moderate at about late rates.

COTTON—Has been moderately active for early delivery, in good part for export, at, however, a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ ℔. Sales, 1,631 bales, including 1,050 bales to shippers, 574 bales to spinners, and 7 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery a rather brisk trade has been reported, with prices quoted ⅛c. ₱ ℔. lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 22,900 bales, (of which 5,700 bales were on last evening, and 17,200 bales to-day,) and 1,300 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 16⅛c.@16 3-16c.; September, 16¼c.@16 9-32c.; October, 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; November, 16 1-16@16 3-32c.; December, 16 3-32c.; January, 16 3-16c.@16¼c., ₱ ℔. The receipts at this port to-day were 854 bales including 536 bales from Galveston, and 318 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 616 bales, and thus far this week, 3,216 bales, against 2,774 bales same time last week; and since the 1st of September last, 3,760,733 bales, against 3,760,-733 bales the previous season. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 4,396 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 85,165 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 148,036 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

EGGS—Have been held more confidently on a fair demand, within the range of 16c.@24c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main call reported in stock available at from 18c.@19c. for prime to choice.

FRUITS—Trade has been generally slow and in job lots at about former rates. Sales have been reported of 1,200 bxs. Layer Raisins at $3 10, 200 bbls. Currants at 6½c., 600 cases Sardines, 100 bags Brazil Nuts, and 250 mats Seedless Raisins on private terms.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quoted firm, on a fair, though less active business. Shipping Extras have been in good request at the ruling figures, but have been offered less freely, especially the more desirable lines. The dealings in trade brands have been on a moderate scale, within our range. Holders generally show less urgency in their offerings of stock. The sales since our last have been 17,100 bbls., of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5@$5 25, mostly at $5 25@$5 50; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 35, chiefly at $3 75@$4 15; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 35@$5 75, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 75@$6 75, mainly at $6 25@$6 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 25@$5 80, chiefly at $5 50@$5 80; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 85, mainly at $5 50@$5 75; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 50@$6 10; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 60@$8 50; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 75@$8 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 35@$9 25; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$9 25; Extra Genesee, $6@$8 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 90@$9 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher....Southern Flour has been very moderately inquired for at unchanged quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$7 for poor to very choice shipping, and $7 10@$9 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra ₱ bbl. Canada Flour wholly nominal.....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand within the range of from $5 20@$6 50 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 350 bbls., chiefly at $6 15@$6 45 for Superfine ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair request and steady in price. We quote the range from $3 50@$4 25 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 80@$4 15 for White Western; $3 85@$4 15 f r Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine; sales have been reported of 950 bbls., chiefly Western Yellow, at $3 85@$4, and Brandywine at $4 75 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quite active and decidedly stronger in price. No. 1 Spring has been quoted 2c.@3c. a bushel higher, on restricted offerings and a more confident demand. No. 2 Spring, 1c.@2c. dearer, and in very good request. Ungraded stock also attracting more attention at firmer rates. The demand has been mainly for export account. Winter Wheat, particularly Red and Amber, has also been more sought after, mostly for shipment, at a decided improvement on the better grades. The general market closed buoyantly on much lighter offerings of all desirable grades of stock. Sales have been reported since our last of 295,000 bushels at $1 32@$1 37 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 35 for Minnesota, afloat; $1 33½ for Duluth, afloat; $1 35 for Sheboygan, in store; $1 35@$1 37 for Milwaukee, closing at $1 37 for the best samples; $1 29@$1 31½ for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, car and boat loads, chiefly at $1 31@$1 31½ for boat stock; $1 29@$1 30 for No. 2 Minnesota and Duluth Spring; $1 24@$1 25½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, chiefly at $1 25@$1 25½ afloat; $1 25½ for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring; $1 16@$1 35 for Ungraded Spring; $1 24@$1 26 for old Red Western; $1 26@$1 29 for old Amber do.; $1 27@$1 31 for new Red Western; $1 31@$1 33 for new Amber do.; $1 29 for fair ordinary new Amber Illinois; $1 35@$1 40 for new White do. And for forward delivery, 32,000 bushels new Amber Michigan, this and next week's arrivals, at $1 33 ₱ bushel....Corn has been in comparatively limited demand for shipment, as well as for home trade account, at lower and somewhat irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 90,000 bushels at 78½c.@80c. for fair ordinary to choice Mixed Western, mainly within the range of 79c.@80c. for sailing vessel stock, and closing at about 80c. for strictly prime; 80c.@81c. for Yellow Western. White wholly nominal....For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 50,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, deliverable between Aug. 21 and Sept. 15, at 80c. ₱ bushel....Rye very quiet, within the range of 90c.@$1 05 for new and old....Barley wholly nominal....Barley-malt dull and irregular in price....Oats have been in less confident demand, and quoted lower and irregular; offerings more liberal, especially of new. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels, at 60c.@65c., chiefly at 63c.@65c. for new Mixed Western; 62½c. for very choice do., an extreme price; 61c.@69c. for very poor to choice new White do., mostly at 66c.@68½c. for fair to prime; 75c.@76½c. for old Mixed Western, chiefly at the latter rate for choice; 75c.@83c. for old White, mainly at 83c. for strictly prime, part in store. And 15,000 bushels new White Western, to arrive soon, at 63c. ₱ bushel.... Feed wanted; quoted at from $20@$32 ₱ ton....Hay and Straw about as last quoted.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—A good demand prevails for Bagging at firm rates; sales, 1,500 rolls Domestic Cloth at 14c.@14¼c., the latter rate for "double anchor," and 130 bales Borneos Gouripore at 13¼c.@13½c. Bags quiet. We quote: Bags at 11½c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10c.@10¼c.; Domestic Bagging at 14c.@14¼c.

HIDES—Have been quoted firm, but have been inactive; sales 200 Wet-salted Texas and 800 City Slaughter on private terms.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been pressed for sale, leading to transactions amounting to 2,000,000 ℔s. at 19c.; and 350,000 ℔s. at 19¼c.@19½c., closing at 19½c.@20c. Market otherwise dull. New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; Old nominal; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c....Scotch Pig-iron has been quiet and nominal. American Pig-iron has been in fair demand, but at easier prices; sales have been reported of 3,500 tons Gray Forge, part at $25, six months without interest, and 500 tons No. 2 ex. at $27, cash. Of Scrap, 1,000 tons New sold, deliverable at the eastward, on private terms. Eglinton Pig quoted at $32 75@$33 50; Summerlee at $36; Glengarnock, $35@$36 50; Coltness at $40; American Pig, $31@$32; No. 2 do. $27@$29; Forge, $25@$27; English Rails at $50@$52, gold; American Rails, at works, $57 50@$62 50; old Rails at $34@$38; Wrought Scrap, $35@$37 50....Pig-lead has been in slack demand, with ordinary foreign quoted at $6 37½, and American at $5 72@$5 85, gold; Bar at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe at 9c. Spelter very quiet at 6½c.@6¾c., gold, for Foreign, and 6⅞c.@11c. for Domestic....Pig-tin has been heavy and lower; 5 tons English sold at 21c., gold. Straits quoted at 22½c., gold; English at 20½c.@21c., gold; Banca at 25c....Tin Plates have been quiet and depressed in price; sales, 500 bxs. Charcoal at $10, gold; 250 bxs. Coke at $7 75, gold. Charcoal quoted at $9 75@$10 25; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8; Charcoal Terne, $8 75@$9; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 25....Zinc has been very dull at 8½c.@8⅞c., gold, ₱ ℔.

MOLASSES—Trade in invoices has been very quiet. Few desirable lots have been available. Holders have been very firm in their views. Jobbers have been mainly employed working up stock already on hand. The inquiry from jobbers has been [illegible] checked in part by the very prices claimed for [illegible] grade. Sales have been made of 60 hhds. [illegible] at 36c., and 12 hhds. Porto Rico at 44c. A cargo of 450 hhds. [illegible] has just arrived [illegible] been marketed. [illegible] Rico, 44c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 78c.@85c., the latter for fancy. The jobbing trade has been moderate on a steady basis as to values.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in more demand and quoted firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,300 bbls. Pale, at $5 25 ₱ 280 ℔s....Tar, quiet; quoted at from $3 50@$4 ₱ barrel....City Pitch in request, with 50 bbls. reported sold, at $2 62½ ₱ barrel....Spirits Turpentine steady but quiet at 36c.@36½c.; sales, 100 bbls., on private terms.

OILS—Linseed has attracted more attention, but with the advantage as to price in favor of the buyers; 20,000 gallons were reported sold at 84c. Job lots quoted about as before. Whale and Sperm have been held firmly, on, however, a restricted business. Lard-oil quiet and irregular. Most other kinds rather slow of sale within the previous range. We quote: Crude Whale, 55c.@62c.; Unbleached Whale, 66c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Crude Sperm, $1 55@$1 60; Unbleached Sperm, $1 72½@$1 80; Bleached do., $1 77½@$1 85; Lard-oil, 95c.@$1 10; Red Oil, 52c.; Saponified do. at 60c.@62½c.; Linseed-oil at from 85c.@86c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 17½@$1 22½, in cks.; Menhaden, 35c.@37c.; Crude Cottonseed at 40c.@45c.; Yellow do. at 58c.@60c.; White do. at 67½c.@70c.; Palm-oil, 8c.@8½c. At New-Bedford sales were made to manufacturers of 120 bbls. Northern Crude Whale, on private terms; and 250 bbls. Humpback at 54½c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been very dull, on the basis of 5c.@5½c. for bulk stock....Refined quoted lower on a moderately active business; sales reported here of 2,000 bbls. prompt delivery, at 11⅞c.; 12,500 bbls. August deliveries, at 12c.; and 10,000 bbls., deliverable first ten days in September, at 12c. And at Philadelphia, 7,000 bbls., early delivery, at 11⅝c.@11¾; quoted at the close at 11⅝c....Refined, in cases, 17¼c.... Naphtha, 8c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted decidedly lower, on a very limited business; sales for early delivery, 250 bbls. Western Mess at $23 75, closing wholly nominal, with prime Mess quoted at $22. And for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 500 bbls. September option, at $23 25@$23 40, closing at $20 05@$23 25....Dressed Hogs steady, but in less request.... Cut-meats in demand, but the light offerings and high prices claimed check dealing. Sales, 12,500 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, 12 ℔s., at 11c.; 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.; 900 Smoked Shoulders at 9¾c.; 500 Pickled Hams at 14c.@14½c.; 800 Smoked Hams at 16c.@16½c....Bacon firm but quiet; 145 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 11⅝c.@11¾....Lard has been in moderately active demand, opening more firmly, but closing lower and irregular. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 250 tcs. Western Steam at 14c.; 50 tcs. City do. at 14c., closing with 13½c. bid and 14c. asked, with Refined quoted at 15c. for the Continent. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 5,250 tcs., September option, at 14¼c.@14½c., closing at 14⅛c.; and 500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 11c., closing at 10⅞c.@11c....Beef has been in moderate request within the previous range. Tierce stock wanted for export. We quote at from $11 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$16 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $23@$24 for India Mess; $24@$26 for Extra do., ₱ tierce. Sales reported of 700 tcs. for export. Beef Hams at $27 for best Summer-cured Western....Butter has been in good request and held with more firmness. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 23c.@33c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 33c.@35c. for extra choice; 19c.@24c. for ordinary to choice Western, and 25c.@27c. for fancy do. ....Cheese has been in fair demand, with State Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 11c.@13½c., chiefly at 11½c.@13c. for good to choice, and 13¼c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@12½c.; Western, 6c.@12c. ₱ ℔.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet at 5½c., gold, ₱ ℔.

SOAP—Has been in fair jobbing demand, with Castile at 9¾c.@10c., currency; Colgate's Pale at 7½c.; Family, 8c., and W. F. Taylor's do. at 6½c., less usual discount.

SUGARS.—Raw have been quiet, and rather weak as to price. Refiners have been operating very reservedly. Sales were made of 615 hhds. Refined Cuba at 8⅛c.; 49 hhds. do. at 7⅞c.; 27 tcs. and 299 bbls. Jamaica at 7⅝c.@7¾c. ₱ ℔. We quote, more or less nominally, Fair Refined at 7⅞c.; good do. at 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@9c.; No. 12 Box Clayed Stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅜c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c. Refined Sugars have been in quite moderate request, at a shade easier prices, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.; Powdered at 10⅞c.; Granulated at 10¾c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9¾c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow steady but rather quiet. Sales 143,000 ℔s. at 7⅞c.@8¼c., for about strict to prime. ....Stearine scarce and stiffly held, with best City quoted at 18¼c.@18½c., and Western at 18c.

TEAS—Have been in fair request, and held with confidence. Sales 600 half-chests Green; 300 half-chests Japan, and 1,400 half-chests Oolong, on private terms. We quote: Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@1 05; Young Hyson, common to choicest, 30c.@$1 28; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congo, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c. ₱ ℔.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in good request at firm price. Seed Leaf continues quite active at buoyant prices. Spanish steady and in demand. Manufactured in fair request within the previous range. Sales since our last embrace 450 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@16c.; 233 cases 1873 State Seed Leaf at 6½c.@14c.; 1,211 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 15c.@20c.; 34 cases 1870 Pennsylvania at 7¼c.; 346 cases 1873 Ohio at 7½c.; 342 cases 1872 and 1873 Wisconsin at 7c.; 100 cases Sundries at 6c.@25c.; 250 bales Havana at 75c.@$1 ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Steady at $1 01 ₱ gallon; sales, 250 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—There has been a fair inquiry noted for supplies, chiefly for domestic Fleece and Pulled, though in good part for Lambs' Wool and for Texas stock, at generally firm prices. California has been less active. Foreign in moderate request. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 ℔s. domestic Fleece at 52c.@57½c.; 112,000 ℔s. Unwashed stock at 35c.@42½c.; 25,000 ℔s. and 30 bales Washed at 50c.@57c.; 12,000 ℔s. Scoured, part at 75c.; 10,000 ℔s. Combing at 40c.@60c. for Unwashed and Washed; 8,000 ℔s. and 223 bales Domestic Pulled on private terms; 20,000 ℔s. Colorado at 25c.; 3,000 ℔s. Delaine at 58c.; 10,000 ℔s. Georgia on private terms; 95,000 ℔s. Texas at 26½c.@35c.; 300 bales Donskoi, 25,000 ℔s. Australian, and 20,000 ℔s. California Pulled on private terms; 23,000 ℔s. California Fall, part at 22¼c.; 86 bales and 95,000 ℔s. California Spring at 30c.@33½c.; 395 bales Lambs' at 45c.@50c.; 44 bales and 27,000 ℔s. Cape at 34c.@36¼c.; and 8,000 ℔s. Noils, part at 65c.

Prices of Wool in New-York.

	Cts. ₱ ℔.	
X to XX	45	@57½
Picklock	57½	@65
No. 1 Fleece	44	@52
No. 2 Fleece	40	@48
Southern, coarse to fine	30	@40
Tub-washed Fleece	50	@58
Texas, coarse and extra fine	15	@36
New-Mexico, Fleece	17	@30
California, Spring Clip	17	@35
California, Fall Clip and Lambs'	15	@27
Extra Pulled	45	@50
Super Pulled	45	@52
No. 1 Pulled	25	@33
Lambs' Pulled	44	@52
Donskoi	17	@36
Montevideo	16	@36
Buenos Ayres, unwashed	18	@32
Rio Grande	17	@30
Mexican	17	@21
Cape	33	@38
Cape Pulled	50	@60
Combing Wool	38	@65
Austrian Wool	43	@55
South American Pulled, common to extra	35	@80
East India Wool	15	@35
Mediterranean Wool	15	@34
Noils	20	@50
Camels' Hair	16	@22
Sheep-skins, foreign	22	@29

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted stronger for Grain room on berth, with a fairly active demand for accommodation, chiefly by steam for Liverpool. Provisions, Cotton, and Tobacco were offering rather more freely, but at low rates. The chartering business has been moderate, at about previous figures. The main call was for Grain vessels, for Cork and orders....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels grain, at 6¼d.@6¾d. ₱ bushel; 240 hhds. Tobacco, at 27s. 6d.; 40 tons Fustic, at 22s. 6d.; and by steam, 2,100 bales Cotton, in lots, (late engagements, not previously made public,) chiefly at ¼d., as it runs, ₱ ℔.; 112,000 bushels Grain, including 24,000 bushels, (a three-boat-load bin) at 8d., 56,000 bushels at 8¼d., and 32,000 bushels at 8½d. ₱ bushel; 2,300 bxs. Bacon, at 30s.; 15,500 bxs. Cheese, mainly at 35s.; 25 hhds. Tobacco, at 35s.; also, a British ship, 1,217 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; and, by steam, 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s....For Glasgow, a British bark, 410 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain at 4s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 466 tons, hence, with 3,400 quarters Grain at 5s. 3d.; an Austrian bark, 563 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters do. at 5s. 3d.; an Italian brig, 418 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters do. at 5s. 3d.; an Italian bark, 386 tons, hence, with about 2,900 quarters do. at 5s. 8d. ₱ quarter. ....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour, 1,500 pks. Lard, &c., 25,000 bushels Grain, 400 pks. Tobacco, and 3,600 pks. Merchandise at current rates....For Havre, a Swedish bark, 704 tons, (now here,) with about 4,500 bbls Naphtha, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, by sail, 1,200 cases Tobacco on private terms; also, a German bark, 441 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 420 tons, hence, with 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Stettin, a Norwegian bark, 378 tons, hence with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Elsinore and orders, a German brig, 176 tons, hence with about 1,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum on private terms, quoted at about 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Gibraltar, by sail, 100 cases Tobacco at 13c....For Java, a British bark, 720 tons, hence with about 28,000 cases Petroleum on private terms, quoted at about 37½c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 16¾c.; Low Middling, 15¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; Ordinary, 11⅜c.; gross receipts, 183 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 16,624 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 11.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 41 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,218 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 11.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 49 bales; gross, 49 bales; stock, 7,056 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 11.—Cotton quiet and steady; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 24 bales; sales, 140 bales; stock, 3,511 bales.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 11.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 15¾c.; exports, coastwise, 2 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 516 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 11.—Cotton firm; Middling, 16c.; sales, 50 bales; stock, 4,846 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 11—12:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 30¼@30½.

2:30 P. M.—The rates of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¾ ₱ cent., which is ¼ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 30¼. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 15c.

4.30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £197,000. Consols for money, 92⅜@92½; for the account, 92½. Erie Railway Shares, 30@30¼; do. Preferred, 46.

5:30 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is firm; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d.; sales, 15,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable September and October, at 8 3-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8¼d.; sales of shipments of the new crop, on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8½d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 19,000 quarters, of which 14,000 quarters were American.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 7,700 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, [illegible] Au-gust, at 8½d. Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Red Western Spring Wheat, 9s. 7d.@10s. 6d.; Red Winter Wheat, 10s. 4d.@10s. 10d. ₱ cental. Peas, 44s. ₱ quarter for Canadian. Corn, 33s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Pork, 75s. ₱ bbl. for New Mess.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 8¼d.

5:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 26s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

Trade Report—The market for yarns and fabrics, at Manchester, is firm.

LONDON, Aug. 11—5:30 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9¾d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed Oil 27s. 9d.@28s. Spirits Turpentine, 25s. 6d.@25s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 11.—Petroleum, 26½f. for Fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Aug. 11.—Spanish Gold, 233@234; American, 234@235. Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 112@114 premium; short sight do., 116@118 premium; 60 days, gold, 132 premium; short sight, 136@137 premium; on London, 164@168 premium; on Paris, 133@136 premium.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Aug. 11, James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Waller L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, sold the "Geolet" lease of the plot of land 75.6 by 100, with the three-story brick house and three-story frame house thereon, on the south side of Forty-seventh street, 200 feet east of First avenue, the lease being for twenty years, at the annual ground rent of $1,200, with covenants for renewal. Peter Geolet, plaintiff in the legal action, bought the property in for $3,000 over an incumbrance of $300; total, $3,300.

The same auctioneer adjourned the foreclosure sale of the lease of the premises on the south west corner of Park place and College place, to Sept. 2.

William Kennelly adjourned the foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the south side of Ninetieth street, 156.3 feet east of Avenue A, to Sept. 11.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day, at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, of the house, and lot 16.8 by 100.10, on the north side of One Hundred and Fourth street, 150 feet west of Second avenue; also, of house and lot on the north side of One Hundred and Fourth street, 166.8 feet west of Second avenue; also, similar sale of the lease plot of land 100 by 200, on the west side of Seventh avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, AUG. 11.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

"Geolet" lease for 20 years, from May 1, 1869, at $1,200 per year ground rent, of the plot of land 75.6x100, with one three-story brick house and one three-story frame house thereon on s. s. of 47th st., 200 ft. e. of 1st av. $3,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Aug. 11.

Boulevard, s. e. corner 102d st., 75x100	$23,500
Orchard st., n. s., 125 ft. n. of Stanton st., 25x87.6	17,900
17th st., n. s., 49.6 ft. w. of 7th av., 25.3x47	5,725
25th st., s. s., 360 ft. w. of 7th av., 15x98.9	18,000
36th st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x98.9	1,000
37th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9	27,600
43d st., s. s., 183 ft. e. of 2d av., 17x100.5	8,250
52d st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 11th av., 16.8x65	550
53d st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x100	10,000
74th st., s. s., 67 ft. w. of 2d av., 33.76	12,500
102d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Boulevard, 50x120.11	6,700
102d st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Boulevard: runs e. 20.2 ft. to centre line of old Bloomingdale road; thence s. e., along centre line, 83.10 ft.; thence s., still along centre line, 48.6 ft.; thence w. 33.7 ft. to w. s. of old Bloomingdale road: thence w. 23.2 ft.; thence n. 122.8 ft.	3,000
104th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Riverside av., 100x110.6	12,000
104th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 11th av., 50x109.6	5,300
109th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100	1,988
Same property	2,100
Riverside av. or new road, n. e. corner of 104th st., 114.4x100	28,550
Robbins av., n. e. corner of Lexington st., 19x50, Port Morris	7,500
Same property	7,500
Sedgwick av., s. s., plot of O. Sacchi et al., lands Twenty-fourth Ward, 1 acre	3,000
Valentine av., e. s., lot No. 6, estate of A. Bassford, Tremont; runs n. 222.5 ft., thence e. 227 ft., thence still e. 180 ft. to Grant av., thence s. 213.5 ft., thence w. 368 ft.; Valentine av., e. s., lot No. 6, same estate, runs e. 368 ft. to Grant av., thence s. 86.6 ft., thence w. 169 ft., thence n. 100 ft., thence w. 178 ft. to Valentine av., thence n. 34.6 ft.	9,156
11th av., n. w. corner of 104th st., 25.11x100	4,600
12th av., w. s., 50 ft. n. of 104th st., 72.9x104.6 ft. to exterior line, thence 72.9x102.4 ft.	1,650

LEASES RECORDED.

Washington st., No. 37, 4¾ years, per year	$2,400
3d av., No. 773, store, &c., 5 years, per year	1,500
8th av., No. 572, 4 years, per year	1,400
Basement under Grand Central Depot, 1 year, per year	1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house on 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., opposite the Park, with two lots and good stable in the rear, fronting on 43d st.; furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession. For particulars and terms apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE FARM IN COMPLETE WORKING order for sale in Bucks County, Penn., of forty acres finely laid out, under high state of cultivation, and well watered; location very healthy; dwelling, two and a half stories; eight rooms, hard finished and in complete order; cottage adjoining for servants; splendid barn well filled with crops of this year; dwelling is comfortably furnished throughout; two fine young horses, two cows, carriage, poultry, &c.; price for all $14,000; three and a half hours from New-York; one and a half hours from Philadelphia. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG Island.—On South-side Railroad, only seven miles, or thirty-five minutes from Williamsburg Ferry; this beautiful village offers great inducements for private residence; perfectly healthy and restricted against all nuisances. Neat cottage homes and eligible lots for sale on most favorable terms. O. B. FOWLER, Agent, on the premises.

$9,000 WILL PURCHASE ONE OF THE best dairy and stock farms in Orange County, 135 acres; good buildings of all kinds; finely watered; terms easy. THOMAS H. BORLAND, No. 12 Chambers st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

LOVELY HOME WITH TWO OR MORE acres, near Plainfield. Beautiful house on highest point in Elizabeth; great bargains, terms easy. JAQUES, No. 189 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE IN MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECticut, New-Hampshire, and Brooklyn, Long Island, for sale or exchange. CHAS. L. BARKER, No. 58 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

STORE TO LET.

No. 55 CHAMBERS ST., running through to Reade st., near Broadway. Inquire of ALEX. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A WELL FURNISHED HOUSE IN GOOD neighborhood, will be rented to a genteel family of adults; owner will board out rent. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st., near 8th av.

FRENCH FLATS, NO. 144 WEST 14TH ST., opposite Academy of Music: central, desirable, and in thorough order. Apply to janitor, on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN JERSEY CITY, A SECOND FLOOR in a respectable neighborhood, possession about Aug. 20, containing five rooms laid out to good advantage tor housekeeping, about ten minutes from ferry. Address, with full particulars, B. L., Box No. 102 New-York *Times* Office.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MIXED CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND [illegible] carpets [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular. S. S. PACKARD & CO.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address EDWARD WHITE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon. Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES W. ILDE, JR., No. 482 Broadway.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School. (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale. WM. A. MAGILL, A. M., Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL.
GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, BEGINS ITS THIRTY-third Year, Sept. 2.—A private school, prepares young men for business, scientific school, or college; terms, $450 per year. For catalogues address BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal, South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue. H. K. TRASK, Principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

RURAL HOME.—A SMALL FAMILY SCHOOL for boys; a pleasant, safe, and cheerful home; extensive play grounds, gymnasium; excellent climate, generous table, personal care, faithful teaching. For circulars, address Rev. J. M. BACHELDOR, A. M., Pownall, Vt.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16. OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MISS WHITCOMBS, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874. CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.

Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention. Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited. T. PATTISON, Principal.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

WOODBURN.—A FAMILY AND CLASSICAL School for young boys, Hartford, Conn. Number limited to eighteen. The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. C. B. ABBOTT, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES, NO. 26 WEST 39TH ST., will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 13 East 31st st., reopens Sept. 21.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14. Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSkill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages. Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

BOYS' SCHOOL—52 weeks, $275. No extras. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,)
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses. Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M. Oct. 1, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report Sept. 29, when teachers will class them.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 3 Pine st., N.Y.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE.—SUMMER School near Central Park for Southern children or young ladies desiring to enter advanced classes in Autumn. Private lessons in Art, Literature, Elocution. One family received. Rooms cool, quiet, elegant. E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

MISS MEEKER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 21,
At No. 56 Washington st., Norwich, Conn.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st. Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—A Boarding-school for both sexes, under the care of the Society of Friends. Fall term begins 9th month 7th. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.
Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.
A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.
M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15. A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

$300.—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circulars. MRS. JACKSON.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 792 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY; superior advantages. Address Rev. W. H. KINGSBURY, Tarrytown, N Y

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Fun's over; study begins.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

Graduates of the Law School are admitted to practice in all the courts of the State.

For catalogues, &c., apply to THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Aug. 7, 1874. Professor of Municipal Law.

TEACHERS.

"NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE," No. 737 Broadway.—Teachers introduced to vacancies in schools and academies throughout the country. Catalogues furnished. Pupils invited. RICE & ANDREWS, Directors.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS, SQUARE and Upright, are the best made; prices low for cash, or on instalments. Catalogues mailed. Instruments rented until rent money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO ORGANS cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; we defy competition. Catalogues mailed. Instruments to rent until rent-money pays for them. Agents wanted. HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100 TO $5,000.—THERE NEVER WAS A better chance to have a good business. Call to-day at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City; proof positive given; money can be made. Inquire for THOS. L. BATES.

HELP WANTED.

ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED BY A MANUFACturing and Importing house. Address, stating age, salary wanted, and names of references, G. A. H. & Co., Post Office Box No. 5,460.

WANTED—AN ENGLISH, SCOTCH, OR GERMAN woman as nurse to take care of two young children. Apply at No. 10 East 35th st., on Wednesday, between 11 and 12 o'clock. No one need apply without the best of references.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, A MAN AND wife; man for general work, care of horses, &c.; woman as plain cook and tidy. Apply at No. 63 William st., corner of Cedar st., Room No. 13, to-day, from 10 to 11 A. M.

WANTED — TWENTY-FIVE SEWING-MACHINE canvassers for the best attachment ever invented. Apply to NONPAREIL EMBROIDERER COMPANY, No. 30 East 14th st., New-York.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE STORE, an errand boy, twelve to fourteen years of age, of English or Scotch parentage. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO THE CARE OF SERvants, and with testimonials, desires to superintend a household. Address Housekeeper, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S SERVANTS' Agency, No. 526 6th av., may be obtained reliable help for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND CHILD'S NURSE.—By an American Protestant young woman; is used to care of children, and fond of them; can do housework well, is active, and willing to work; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a very neat, healthy, capable Welsh girl as chamber-maid and laundress, &c.; has good reference, and will work for moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid, or assist in washing, waiting, or sewing. or take charge of children; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as chamber-maid and to assist at washing and ironing. Apply to her present place, No. 12 5th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a respectable Protestant woman as chamber-maid and plain seamstress. Call at No. 342 3d av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; French, English, and American; no objections to the country; hotel, or boarding-house; the best of City reference. Can be seen to engage at No. 447 West 19th st., between 9th an 10th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, well tempered, woman, who is a good family cook; makes best bread, biscuit, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer, and an obliging, quiet woman; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—City or country; by a capable, willing, strong woman, with a little useful girl about eight years old; wages no object, and will do well for her employer; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good and satisfactory references and can be seen for two days at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A QUIET, RESPECTABLE WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; makes best soups, bread, biscuits pastries, creams, jellies, &c.; no objection to the country; understands the care of milk and butter; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH woman; very capable of doing general house-work well and nicely; is good bread and biscuit baker, and has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK &c.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL, TO do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general housework; a willing, reliable, and economical servant; good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMan, who is experienced in every branch; is a first-class meat cook, also an excellent baker and pastry cook; is competent to take a situation in a hotel; country only, and for the year; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE SWEDISH WOMAN of thirty years in a gentleman's house; is qualified to perform anything in the culinary art, either French or American; good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking desired in a gentleman's family; excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of a kitchen; left last place on account of family going to Europe. Call at No. 302 West 26th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY AN EXPERIenced young woman as cook; is a good baker, and willing to assist in the washing. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS SECOND cook or order cook in hotel or first-class restaurant; no objection to country. Apply for two days at No. 305 West 20th st., rear.

COOK.—AS A FIRST-CLASS COOK, BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman; good references; has no objection to a boarding-house. Apply at 43 Perry st., rear.

COOK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WITH TWO and one-half years' references, as plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st., between Bowery and 2d av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or house-work, in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 91 Greenwich av.

COOK.—BY A WELSH WOMAN; EXCELLENT baker, dinner cook, in hotel or Summer house or private; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH COOKS, laundresses, chamber-maids, ladies' maids, nurses, house-workers, &c., at JACQUIN'S French and German bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE, PROTestant girl who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMan, with three years' reference from last place, for general work; is a good washer and ironer, and a thorough plain cook; wants a permanent place; City or country. Call at or address No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, aged twenty-four years; can do family cooking nicely; is also an excellent washer and ironer; a good home and moderate wages required. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, COLORED woman for City or country; is a very capable cook and nice washer and ironer; good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl to do the general housework of a small American family; best of references. Inquire at last place, No. 124 East 51st st., near Lexington av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTALE GIRL TO do general house-work in a small private family; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; City reference. Call at No. 234 East 45th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STEADY PROTESTANT middle aged woman to do general house-work in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 1,165 2d av., corner 61st st.

LADIES' DIRECTORY
for Faithful DOMESTIC SERVICE.
RECEPTION ROOM, No. 1,502 Broadway.
WORK-ROOM, Broadway, corner 45th st.
COMMITTEE-ROOM, No. 172 West 45th st.
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, No. 170 West 45th st.

Work for all who are capable and intend to be faithful. Apply neatly dressed. False hair and jewelry not allowed.

Country orders should be received two days in advance of visit.

LADIES' MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE person as lady's maid or the care of growing children; competent seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; understands Spanish; would travel; first-class references. Apply at No. 123 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing, or house cleaning, or to do washing at her own home; good reference. Call for two days at No. 219 East 21st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class laundress; understands all kinds fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has eighteen months' City reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—Cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, general house-workers, seamstresses, lady's maids; best references; all nationalities; City and country; lady always in attendance.

NURSE.—BY A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG ENGlish woman, speaks French perfectly, to care for a young child and do plain sewing; is thoroughly competent, and can wait upon a lady; understands hair-dressing, &c. Call at Ladies' Reform Bureau, No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, SEVERAL years in America, as child's nurse or chamber-maid and seamstress; is fond of children and very neat in her work; will try to oblige and study the interest of her employer; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERwork and Waiting.—By an experienced English Protestant woman; understands machine-sewing; is very agreeable with children; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS NURSE; can take entire charge of a baby, or would take care of growing children, and assist with chamber-work; would go to the country; the best of City reference. Call at No. 145 East 26th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Infant's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, day and night; best testimonials from first-class families. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate; will assist in chamber-work; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A highly respectable Protestant girl as nurse or chamber-maid; City or country; best of City reference. Call at No. 164 Lexington av.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AMERICAN [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as above in a private family; has good City reference; no objection to go to the country. Address, for two days, No. 125 East 50th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.; ring No. 4 bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; no objections to a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 140 West 31st st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; can give the best of City reference. Call or address M. H., No. 144 5th av., in the harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman in City or country; eight years at last place. Apply at No. 32 East 33d st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH PRACTICAL married man, without family, has had the care and management of private and commercial places for the past twenty-four years; is fully competent to take the entire charge and management of a gentleman's place; best reference. Addess C. G., Box No. 228 *Times* Office, for one week.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A MAN aged twenty-five years, who is a good outdoor gardener and can care green-house, make hot-beds, &c.; also can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, no family; is a good gardener and florist; understands greenhouse and graperies; also gardening in all its branches; good testimonials from his employer. Address J. H., Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; BEST OF City reference. Can be seen at Mr. A. Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway. Inquire for John.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG Englishman as first-class groom and coachman; is a neat and stylish driver; has four years' first-class Brooklyn and New-York references. Call or address J. C. D., No. 10 West 28th st.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN Englishman and wife, aged thirty-five years; no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work, care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do plain gardening, &c.; wife all parts of house-work, milk, make butter; is a good cook and seamstress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, EITHER IN hotel, restaurant, or gentleman's place; is willing to work at anything, and for moderate wages; best references from last employer. Address W. F. S., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCHman, speaking German, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands the duties in a first-class family; is neat and obliging; good reference. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Lee & Alvord, at No. 20 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of September next. Dated, New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.
ANNA P. CHURCHILL,
E. VIRGINIA CHURCHILL,
HENRY Y. SATTERLEE,
Executors, &c., of Timothy G. Churchill deceased.
LEE & ALVORD, Proctors for Executors.
mh25-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. PARKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, RICHARD B. PARKER, at his office, No. 81 Cedar street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of May, 1874.
RICHARD B. PARKER,
FREDERICK J. PARKER,
my6-1aw6mW* CHARLES E. PARKER,
Executors of Estate of Jno. A. Parker, deceased.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS F. HATFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at office of H. B. Brundrett, Nos. 448 and 450 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of March, 1874.
SARAH A. HATFIELD, Executrix.
HART B. BRUNDRETT,
THOMAS JONES, } Executors.
mh25-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THEOPHILUS ANTHONY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Theophilus A. Brouwer, No. 37 Nassau street, Room No. 2, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.
EDWARD ANTHONY,
THEOPHILUS A. BROUWER, } Executors.
m201aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA ACKERMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 20 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of February, 1874. GEORGE ACKERMAN, Executor.
f18-1aw6mW

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF OWEN T. COFfin, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM MARSHALL, late of the town of Somers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her residence in said town of Somers, on or before the 23d day of January, A. D. 1875.—Dated this 17th day of July, A. D. 1874.
ELIZABETH MARSHALL, Executrix.
jy22-1aw6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against REUEL SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of S. & R. Lord, No. 34 Burling slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1874. EDMOND R. SMITH, Executor.
ap8-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NORMAN BOARDMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 7 East Thirty-fourth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of April, 1874.
ANNIE Y. BOARDMAN, Administratrix.
ap22-1aw6mW*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy. —In the matter of OSCAR F. LUND, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Oscar F. Lund, of the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 3d day of September A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 663 Broad st., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN L. SOUTHACK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Benjamin L. Southack, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of GEORGE HEYMAN, SOLOMON HEYMAN, and ALEXANDER MACK.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of two certain orders to me directed and delivered in the above-entitled action, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 14, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at the warerooms of said bankrupts, Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Hudson st., corner of Houston st., in the City of New-York, the personal property of said bankrupts, consisting of a large and elegant stock of household furniture, bedding, tools, utensils, horses, carts, trucks, harness, &c., &c. The above sale to be continued from day to day until all the said property is disposed of.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal Southern District New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of DELOS E. CULVER, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., before the court, at Trenton, N. J., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk.
au5-1aw3wW*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ANDREW BRITTON, of the township of East Orange, in the County of [illegible] New-Jersey, has this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the creditors [illegible] respective claims under oath within [illegible] Dated, July 9, 1874. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12	China, Saturday, Sept. 5
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19	*Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9
Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22	Java, Saturday, Sept. 12
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26	*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16
*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 3 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Italia, Wed'day....Aug. 12	Anglia, Wednesday.Aug. 26
Elysia, Saturday...Aug. 15	California, Sat'day.Aug. 29
Europa, Wednesday.Aug. 19	Macedonia, Wed...Sept. 2
Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 22	Ethiopia, Saturday.Sept. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $25. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

GLAMORGAN.
PEMBROKE..........Aug. 22
..........Sept. 12

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States Mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail:

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
NEDERLAND......Aug. 29	SWITZERLAND......Aug. 18
VADERLAND......Sept. 23	COLINA......Sept. 11

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.	For New-York.
VADERLAND......Aug. 30	COLINA......Aug. 18
NEDERLAND......Sept. 23	SWITZERLAND......Sept. 11

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First cabin..........$90 | Second cabin..........$60

Steerage and Intermediate tickets, to and from all points, at the lowest rates. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points. For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 12
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Aug. 19
STATE OF GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Aug. 26

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

HERDER, Capt. FISCHER, Aug. 25.
SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Sept. 8.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG,

Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $30, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain...Aug. 15, 7:30 A. M. | Egypt......Aug. 29, 3 P. M.
Canada...Aug. 22, 12 M. | The Queen....Sept. 5, 12 M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER..........Aug. 25, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, SURMONT..........Saturday..Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ..........Saturday..Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE..........Saturday..Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..........Aug. 18, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. BEDDOE..........Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES..........Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD..........Sept. 15, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship FRANKFURT, Capt. FR. BULOW, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. DE LIMON, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin..........$100 and $120
Second cabin..........60
Steerage..........30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage Offices, No. 32 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line. Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)..........Aug. 13
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Aug. 20
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Aug. 27
[illegible]..........Aug. 29
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, [illegible] Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.
ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLORADO..........Aug. 12
CHINA..........Aug. 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874. Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates. The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.
C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Aug. 12.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ANDES..........Sept. 4
For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ETNA..........Aug. 18
For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.
CLARIBEL..........Aug. —.
ATLAS..........Sept. 18.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 11.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Aug. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 25.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.
THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7 and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses, and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,
No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,
No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.
R. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.
9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.
1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.
2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River, } &c.
4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.
5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

SEA BIRD.

For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 6th...10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 6th...2:30 P. M.
Friday, 7th.....11:00 A. M.	Friday, 7th.....3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 8th....1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 8th....5:30 P. M.
Sunday 9th......7:30 A. M.	Sunday, 9th......3:30 P. M.
Monday, 10th....3:00 P. M.	Monday, 10th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th...3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 11th....6:45 A. M.

HELEN.

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 7th.......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 7th.....10:00 A. M.
Saturday, 8th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 8th...6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th...8:00 A. M.	Monday, 10th...6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 12th.8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 11th...3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 13th..8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 12th..3:00 P. M.
	Thursday, 13th...3:00 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE.—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1: round trip, $1 50.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.
N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave evey half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.
SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS
FOR SALE BY
Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers.
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION BONDHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Committee announce that, in compliance with their call of June 4, four-fifths of the entire issue of bonds have been deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in this City; and as they wish to afford ample opportunity to every bondholder, notice is hereby given that the time for signing the agreement and depositing the bonds is extended to the 15th of August next, when those who have not availed themselves of this extension will be considered as having no claim to participate in the agreement. Copies of the same and necessary information will be furnished on application by any of the undersigned.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1874.
CHARLES JOHNSON, Norwich, Conn.,
GEO. P. BISSELL, Hartford, Conn.,
JOHN FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD, No. 26 Pine st., New-York,
H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st., New-York,
Committee of Eight Per Cent. Bondholders.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital..........$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus..........3,700,000
Life assets and annuities..........13,300,000
Total..........$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 72 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1874.

71ST DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.
AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on MONDAY, the 3d day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1874.—The regular guaranteed Quarterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after the 1st of September proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York. The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d September.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1874. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable on the 1st day of September, proximo, to stockholders of record, at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M. Aug. 17, to the morning of Sept. 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS SECURED by the first mortgage of the Eastern Division of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad Company are informed that the coupons of such bonds which matured June 1, 1874, will be purchased at their face value by the subscriber on presentation to him on and after Aug. 20, inst., at No. 31 Nassau st., New-York.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH.

UNION AND TITUSVILLE RAILROAD.—The coupons due July 1, on the bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of Maitland, Audenried & Co., north-east corner 3d and Dock sts., Philadelphia.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON MONDAY EVENING, A SMALL BLACK SCOTCH TERRIER SLUT. Whoever brings her to [illegible] will be liberally rewarded.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HARNESS—FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FIRST-class harness, a fine new light single and double harness; also, a splendid carriage harness cheap; English style at No. 149 West 33d st., second floor.

CHILD'S PET PONY FOR SALE—SIX YEARS old, forty-two inches high; warranted sound, and kind in all harness; free from all vice; also, wagon and harness and side-saddle. Apply at 161 East 28th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH and 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements can be made for the Winter.

NO. 136 MADISON AV.
Two suites of rooms, elegantly furnished, with private table and attendance; appointments first class in every particular.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SINGLE AND FAMILY rooms with board, transiently during the absence of permanent boarders; also, one family room for a permanency.

A DESIRABLE SECOND FLOOR TO LET, with private table if desired; also other rooms, singly or en suite, with board. No. 28 East 23d st.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—HANDSOME SUITES OF rooms, with or without private table, to let; also, single rooms.

A PARLOR FLOOR TO LET, WITH BOARD; hot and cold water; also two second-story front rooms, at No. 128 East 23d st.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.,
corner 38th st., two very fine suites of rooms, to let to families for the season, with private table.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE parties at Summer prices; arrangements can now be made for the Winter, with or without private table.

NO. 233 WEST 34TH ST.—TO LET, PLEASant rooms, with board, in private family; also reception room for physician's office.

FURNISHED FRONT HALL BEDROOM to let, with or without board, at No. 342 3d av., near 25th st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Rooms for August must be secured by letter or telegraph in advance. Rooms for September or October, 25 per cent. reduction from season rates. Climate cool in Summer and delightful until late Autumn. Bountiful shade, beautiful drives, hunting, and all sports. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide.*

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address
JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

WEST END HOTEL,
Fort Washington,
Opposite the Palisades, open throughout the year; fine stabling. For particulars address CHAS. H. SHELLEY.

BELMONT HALL,
New-Brighton, Staten Island.
Thirty minutes from Whitehall st.
First-class appointments. Moderate rates.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS SEA-SIDE BOARD, FROM Sept. 1, at Shrewsbury, near Long Branch; fine shade and gravel walks to the salt water, which is right in front, distant 150 feet from the house, for bathing, boating, &c.; families from the interior would find this place to abound in all sorts of sea food. Address E. DARROW, Oceanic, New-Jersey.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD for the Winter in a private family if possible; location between 30th and 54th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms and accommodations, M., No. 33 East 24th st.

EXCURSIONS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY.

The popular sound steamer AMERICUS leaves daily as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D st. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of Queens.—MARY E. HANDLEY against DANIEL A. HIGGINS, as Administrator of all and singular the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Daniel Higgins, deceased, Mary Dee Higgins, Mary A. Higgins, Catharine A. Higgins, Daniel A. Higgins, Eliza T. Higgins, William G. Higgins, Honora I. Higgins, Johanna Celia Higgins, Frances T. Higgins, John S. Higgins, Loretta J. Higgins, Patrick Hallaran and Jane Doe, his wife, (her real name being unknown;) John Hallaran and Jane Doe, his wife, (her real name being unknown;) Owen Riley and Margaret, his wife; Abijah S. Smith, Timothy Ganey and Ellen, his wife; John Ford and Theresa, his wife; Andrew Heims and Catharine, his wife; Frederick Cordier and Barbara, his wife; Henry J. Moeisch and Margaret, his wife; Ferdinand Guentert and Anna, his wife; the Village of College Point, James Palmat er and Margaret, his wife; Patrick Hallaran and Frances, his wife; John Madden and Catharine Jane, his wife; John T. Pearsall and Phoebe, his wife; Isabella McBrien and John McBrien, her husband; Alexander Formosa and Francesca, his wife; Mary Ghio, Antonne D. Ghio, Augustus B. Ghio and Maringa, his wife; John B. Lertora, otherwise Lutera, and Catharine, his wife; John Howarth and Hannah, his wife; John E. A. McBrien, Leopold Gusthal, Daniel H. Forman and Euphemia, his wife; Benjamin W. Downing and Georgiana U., his wife; Martin Meagher and Mary, his wife; John Comboy and Johanna, his wife; Michael Kennagh and Mary, his wife; William Enbanks, George Heims, Otto Russell, Benjamin Tatham, William W. Sharpe, John E. Lassey, John Lindemann, Henry Clement, Isaac Bloodgood, Charles A. Roe, Samuel D. Roe, James Brown, William Hall, Charles Schlesinger, Joseph Blumenthal, Ann Elizabeth Rapelyea, individually and as Executrix, &c., of Martin Rapelyea, deceased; Richard Cornell, William Turner, John Haulon, Henry Lewis, David Godley and Catharine, his wife; Thomas Webb, John Cadness, John Higgins, Charles Devlin, Henry Bunke, Lester Lewis, Zachariah Roe, James Fowler, Richard Mold, Thomas Churchill, A—— K. P. Dennett, Thomas Reidy, Barney McMahon, William Lawrence, Charles Smith, Joseph Palmer, L. Bradford Prince, Thomas Welch, Michael Larkin, Henry Price, Lorens Ritter, Hugh Sweeney, J—— E. Lawrence, William Cole, Mary Reidy, the widow, and Margaret Reidy, Anna Reidy, and Patrick Reidy, children and heirs at law of Patrick Reidy, deceased, and William Joseph Palmer, Junior, and Nellie, his wife.—Second amended summons for relief, com. not served.—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the second amended complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, Number 31 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.—Dated July 30, 1874.

FLANAGAN & BRIGHT,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 31 Nassau street, New-York.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at Jamaica, in said county, in the State of New-York, on the 31st day of July, 1874.

FLANAGAN & BRIGHT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

PERSONAL.

WANTED.—THE ADDRESS OF MISS KATE CASEY, two years from England; moved from [illegible] land to No. 162 East 56th st. Send address to [illegible] BAKER, Hampton, Ontario, Canada.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

NO. 514 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor
GRAND OPENING WEEK.
A MAMMOTH COMBINATION.
An entire new company.
JULIAN BREBAN.
SWISS BELL-RINGERS.
Miss KATE BREVOORT, Mr. JULIAN BREBAN,
Mr. J. W. FONTAINE, Master E. FONTAINE,
Master A. FONTAINE,
in their beautiful selections.
Miss NULLY PIERIS,
Queen of all vocalists.
Mlle. ZETTELLA,
serio-comic vocalist.
Miss KATE O'CONNOR and Mr. J. H. HARCOURT.
Mr. LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT, Mr. GEO. COES.
The WILSON BROTHERS.
Mr. J. H. BUDWORTH, Mr. JAMES W. McKEE.
DIAMOND and RYAN, CONROY and DAILY.
COGIL and COOPER, Mr. CHAS. WHITE,
and others, in a pleasing programme,
concluding with the laughable farce,
THE DUTCH ACTOR.
Mr. JAMES H. BUDWORTH..........as..........Huffenbauch
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,

Aug. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15,
POSITIVELY LAST SIX NIGHTS
and
LAST MATINEE
of GAYLER'S successful drama of
WITH THE TIDE,
and the talented actress,
Miss KATIE MAYHEW,
who has achieved one of the GREATEST SUCCESSES KNOWN TO THE MODERN STAGE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER

Preliminary to their regular Fall and Winter season, the management respectfully announce the reappearance on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, of the favorite actress,

Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

in a magnificent revival of her great play,

JANE EYRE,

which created such a profound sensation when it was produced here last season. The play will be presented with new and elegant scenery, and with a cast of unusual strength, embracing the names of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON, Mr. A. D. BRADLEY, Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS, Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY, Mr. WILLIE SEYMOUR, and others.

Box-office open for sale of reserved seats on Wednesday, Aug. 12.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

ENTRANCE, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
This Theatre crowded nightly to witness
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS.
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE OLIO.
ALA, ALA, ALA, ALA, ALA,
The GREATEST LIVING GYMNAST in his TERRIFIC LEAP from the stage to dome of the theatre.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

GLOBE THEATRE. No. 728 BROADWAY.

R. W. BUTLER..........Manager
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MATINEES.	A chaste and elegant ENTERTAINMENT. ALL THE BEST STARS IN THE PROFESSION. POPULAR PRICES. 25c., 50c., and $1.	EVERY EVENING.
EVERY WEDNESDAY. SATURDAY.		AT 8.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. CHAS. R. THORNE, Manager.

MONDAY, AUG. 10, AND ALL THE WEEK,
an entirely new version of
GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, LOVE AND JEALOUSY.
Mr. Jos. Wheelock, Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Alice Brooks, Miss Lizzy Safford, and entire company in the cast. Every evening and Saturday matinée.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REGISTERED PACKAGE ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1874. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this department until FRIDAY, the 28th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing in such quantities and at such times as may be required the following-described envelopes, during the year ending Aug. 31, 1875, to wit:

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES,

size 5 by 10⅛ inches. Estimated number required, 6,000,000.

The estimate given is intended as a guide to bidders. The department may require a greater or less number, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made on the forms prepared by the department, which, together with samples of the size and style of envelope required, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make, to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner, by hand. They must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color, and must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth, glued on the edges and corners, each box to contain not less than one hundred envelopes. When 2,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and be properly addressed by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the department.

Although the envelope to be submitted is patented, the contractor will not be required to pay royalty on those manufactured for the Post Office Department.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing, with the Postmaster General, to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled, "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth, shall govern in said extended contract.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to the samples.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to which must be certified to by the Postmaster or United States District Attorney where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of $20,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

J. W. MARSHALL,
Postmaster General.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
ROOM NO. 31 ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND }
GREENE STS., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1874. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon of Aug. 26 for the extension of the breakwater at Swanton Harbor, Vt.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major General.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of the Court-house in the Third Judicial District until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 18, 1874, for the masons and bricklayers' work, and for the stonecutters' work of a Court-house, bell-tower, and prison building, to be erected in the Third Judicial District. For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M. Aug. 19, 1874, as follows: For building an engine-house on 67th st., near 3d av.; for building a steam fire propeller; for furnishing [illegible] for hay, straw, oats, and feed; for [illegible] 100 cords of Virginia [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

REOPENING!
Engagement for a limited period of the distinguished English comedian, Mr. J. L.
TOOLE,
who will appear for the
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
at this theatre, on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, 1874,
in
TWO OF HIS CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.
Supported by
Miss ELIZA JOHNSTONE, Miss AGNES MICHELL,
Mr. W. HERBERT, Mr. H. WESTLAND,
(of the principal London theatres, their first appearance here,)
and an efficient Company.

The initial representation of Mr. TOOLE'S series of specialties will consist of a new comic drama, in three acts, written expressly for him, and entitled,

WIG AND GOWN.
HAMMOND COOTE, a Barrister..........Mr. J. L. TOOLE
With a petite drama, called the
WEAVERS.
Mr. TOOLE..........as..........SIMMONS

Due notice will be given of Mr. TOOLE'S first performance of PAUL PRY.

Box-office now open daily from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY, AUG. 17, 1874.
First appearance in America of the eminent English comedian, Mr. J. L.
TOOLE.
BOX-OFFICE NOW OPEN, where places may be secured from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE,

14th st. and 6th av.
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
OPENING OF THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24,
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE and the
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
when will be presented for the first time in America, Leon Vavasseur's new and brilliantly successful opera,
LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT,
supported by
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE
and an entirely new Company, specially engaged in Paris, including
Mlle. LEONTINE MINELLY,
Mlle. GANDON, Mlle. KID,
Mlles. DUBOUCHET, GERZY, MARION, BRIOT,
DELMAR, DELAFONTAINE, &c.
M. DUBOUCHET, M. DEBEER,
MM. DUPLAN, GENOT, GUYOT,
SALVATOR, PERRAUT, DUVALIS, &c.,
WITH FULL GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of
Ms. CHARLES VAN GHELE.
Further particulars will be duly announced.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT and PALMER
ELECTRICAL SUCCESS
achieved by the new American play,
☞ BELLE LAMAR, ☜
an episode in the late American conflict, written expressly for Mr. John McCullough by
DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.,
in which
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH
and
Miss K. ROGERS RANDOLPH
sustain the leading characters.
It will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
The box-office will be open from 8 to 5 o'clock. Seats may be secured six days in advance.
PRICES:
ADMISSION..........ONE DOLLAR
Dress Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 30 cents.
Reserved Orchestra Stalls, $1 50.
Reserved Balcony Seats, $1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. 1,000,000 CURIOSITIES.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
EVENING AT 8. POOR AND PROUD OF NEW-YORK. | AFTERNOON AT 2. DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY and 5TH AV. CROWDED NIGHTLY.
Mlle. MARIE DELACOUR'S FRENCH CAN-CAN TROUPE and Mme. RENTZ'S FEMALE MINSTRELS.
MATINEES TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 2:30.

COLOSSEUM. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
OLD LONDON BY DAY.
Magic Entertainments in the Lectorium by Logrenia.
Open from 10 A. M. till dusk.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK FOR THE LIBRARY OF THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, }
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron Work required for the Library of the New State Department.

Copies of the drawings and specifications may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the department free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for the whole work complete, as shown on drawings, and described in specification.

The whole of the work must be completed within four months from date of acceptance of the proposal.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

All bids must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Wrought and Cast-iron Work of Library, New State Department, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR PLATE GLASS REQUIRED for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK CITY, }
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Aug. 10, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on the 31st day of August, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the plate and other glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals for imported glass must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
ROOM NO. 31 ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND }
GREENE STS., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1874. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon of Aug. 26 for the extension of the breakwater at Burlington, Vt.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major General.

FOR BUILDING PAVILIONS, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 2 o'clock P. M. Aug. 15, 1874, for building Pavilions on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands. Also, for Elevator at Bellevue Hospital.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR GRANITE AND MASON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., Aug. 14, 1874, for Granite and Mason Work on portion of the building known as the Museum of Art, on Central Park.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT OF the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILIP C. HUBBELL, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of August, 1874, on the premises formerly occupied by the said bankrupt, at the foot of East 128th street, New-York City, at 10 o'clock A. M., the undersigned, as assignee in bankruptcy of Philip C. Hubbell, will expose at public auction 2 double brick trucks, 1 single brick truck, 1 brick wheelbarrow, a lot of office furniture, and old account-books, also promissory notes of different individuals, judgments, and book accounts, a list of which may be seen at the office of the undersigned, No. 115 West st., corner of Cortlandt, and at the time and place of sale.

H. S. OSBORN, Assignee.
aug5-law3wW*

The above sale is postponed to THURSDAY, Aug. 27, 1874, at the same hour and place.

H. S. OSBORN, Assignee.

BANKRUPT SALE.—ON THURSDAY, AUG. 13, entire stock, fixtures, horse, wagon, of J. Albert See, grocery, No. 465 Hudson st., corner Barrow. J. W. Campbell, Jr., auctioneer. EDWARD C. HAZARD, Assignee.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers, cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S steam marble works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway. Large and new stock in warerooms.

A. KLABER, NO. 126 EAST [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE WATER-CURE HORROR.

AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. HARRIS—WHAT THE AUTHORITIES SAY ABOUT THE MATTER.

The startling facts connected with the death of Mrs. Potter, through negligence and malpractice, while under treatment at the water-cure establishment of Christian C. H. Schiefferdecker, No. 313 West Twenty-second street, as revealed at the Coroner's inquest on Monday, created no little excitement and indignation among those who had read the horrible story in the morning papers. Those not well acquainted with the duties and responsibilities of the Board of Health, laid the blame of the whole affair on the shoulders of that body for allowing such places as Schiefferdecker's to exist at all, while others, more familiar with the supervisory limits of the board, were of the unanimous opinion that all private healing institutions should be placed under as much surveillance as the large public hospitals are subjected to. In the hope of ascertaining some facts relative to the number of water-cures in the City, and the average mortality reported therefrom, a reporter of THE TIMES yesterday conversed with Drs. Harris and Janes, of the Health Department; but those gentlemen expressed themselves unable to furnish any definite information on the subject. The twenty inspectors of the department having as much as they can possibly attend to in the thousands of tenements, never visit the private asylums and hospitals, and the mortality reports are sent in and examined in the same manner as those from other sources. The list of deaths reported do not as a general thing exceed the number occurring in other private institutions where different systems of treatment are practiced. Some of the reports, however, exhibit many evidences of carelessness and lack of precaution in the treatment of invalids by inexperienced persons who are not regularly licensed physicians. Dr. Harris feels confident that the new law, passed in May last, requiring all persons practising medicine or engaged in patent cures to appear before the county medical societies and stand a strict examination, will have the effect of summarily putting a stop to the business of the water cure and other quacks. Dr. Janes, on being interrogated as to his opinion of the water cure, said that he had no doubt that the system had its merits when properly administered, and had many influential advocates. He objected, however, to making cold water an exclusive treatment for any disease. The occurrence of instances like that brought to light at the inquest of Monday he believed impossible of prevention until such time as all institutions of the character are placed under the supervision of the Health Department.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE DISINFECTING CORPS—WORK OF THE SANITARY BUREAU—INFANT MORTALITY.

At the meeting of the Board of Health, yesterday, a report was presented by Inspector Goldschmidt, relative to the cleansing and disinfecting of Mill Brook, in the Twenty-third Ward, which has been progressing for a month past, and was finally completed at an aggregate cost of $425 50.

Dr. Endemann, Chief of the Disinfecting Corps, reported that the disinfection at the Lion Brewery required 560 gallons of solution and 172 gallons of dead oil, costing $85 70.

Sanitary Inspectors Ewing and Post reported the slaughter-houses on the east and west sides of the City in good sanitary condition.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past two weeks:

Week ending Aug. 1—Typhoid fever, 9; scarlet fever, 32; measles, 9; diphtheria, 44; small-pox, 15; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2.

Week ending Aug. 8—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 26; measles, 7; diphtheria, 35; small-pox, 35; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3.

The following is a record of the work performed in the Sanitary Bureau for the week ending Aug. 8, 1874:

The number of inspections made by the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors was 2,233, as follows, viz.:

Four public buildings, 936 tenement-houses, 196 private dwellings, 130 other dwellings, 15 manufactories and workshops, 20 stores and warehouses, 103 stables, 2 markets, 7 fat-rendering establishments, 2 dumping-grounds, 1 head-picking establishment, 7 public sewers and drains, 39 sunken and vacant lots, 59 yards, courts, and areas, 69 cellars and basements, 70 waste-pipes and drains, 171 privies and water-closets, 98 streets, gutters, and sidewalks, 6 dangerous stairways, 4 cisterns and cesspools, 6 piggeries, 15 other nuisances, together with 35 visits of the Inspectors to cases of contagious disease.

The number of reports thereon received from the Sanitary and Assistant Sanitary Inspectors was 918.

During the past week 73 complaints were received from citizens and referred to the Inspectors for investigation and report.

The disinfecting corps have visited 57 premises where contagious diseases were found, and have disinfected and fumigated 36 houses, 36 privy sinks, together with clothing, bedding, &c. In addition to the regular duties performed, they have disinfected 156 miles of street gutters in the following wards: First, Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second. They have also disinfected 657 privies and water closets, 79 yards, courts, and areas, and 43 cellars and basements.

Twenty-five cases of small-pox were removed to the hospital and one dead body to the Morgue by the Ambulance Corps.

Permits were granted consignees of 85 vessels to discharge cargoes, on vouchers from the Health Officer of this Port.

One hundred and seventy-five permits were granted scavengers to empty, clean, and disinfect privy sinks.

After the meeting of the board Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following report on infant mortality:

In the week ending on Saturday, Aug. 8, there were 720 deaths reported in this City. This number is less by thirty-one than that of the deaths reported during the previous week, and less by fourteen than those which actually occurred in that week. The mean temperature last week was 68° 2′ Fahr. in the Central Park. It was 73° 7′ for the week ending Aug. 1, or 5° 5′ warmer than last week. The average of atmospheric humidity last week was 61, and in the previous week 64, total saturation being 100. Both weeks were usually healthful for this season of the year.

There were 328 deaths of infants under a year old, and 447 deaths of children under five years of age, last week, against 380 and 490 deaths reported at those ages, respectively, in the previous week. This decrease of infant mortality is considerably greater than the decrease in the total number of deaths at all ages. The deaths by violence last week were 27 in number, and by phthisis 62, against 16 and 50 respectively in the previous week. With these exceptions the decrease of mortality was general, at all ages.

There were only 2 deaths by small-pox, and 3 during the previous week; 14 from scarlatina, and 16 from diphtheria, against 12 and 17 deaths respectively the previous week, and 283 deaths from diarrheal disease, against 311 by the same cause the previous week. The reported deaths last week are equal to a yearly death-rate of 36 per 1,000. The rate during the previous week was equal to 37.20 per 1,000. In the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-second Wards the death-rate has for three weeks been a little more than twice as great as in the Fifteenth Ward, which still retains its reputation as the most uniformly healthful ward in the City. Last week only 1 person in 3,000 of its inhabitants died.

THE NEW-JERSEY ABDUCTION CASE.

On Monday evening Chief of Police Rogers, of Newark, received a telegram from Marshal Tyrrell, of Trenton, which contained, as already reported, information that a young women named Elizabeth Noble had been abducted from that city by a woman named Prudence Lupardus, who was suspected of being a procuress. The dispatch further stated that the woman and her victim would probably be found at the house of J. E. Simmons, No. 27 Centre street. The case was placed in the hands of Detective Fisher, who proceeded to the place indicated, and found the two women. He conveyed them to Police Headquarters, whence they were subsequently taken back to Trenton by the Marshal. It appears that Elizabeth, who is a handsome, finely-formed girl, about 17 years old, and the daughter of John Noble, a well-to-do farmer at West Windsor near Trenton, was employed by a Mrs. Faulkenburg, in Trenton, but left her service to go and live with Prudence Lupardus, who has a very bad reputation. Mrs. Faulkenberg informed her father, and he came at once to the city to look after her. When he reached Mrs. Lupardus' residence he found that they had gone to Newark, and he notified the authorities with the result stated above. Simmons and the woman Lupardus, who follows the business of fortune-telling, are said to be old hands at the business. Their plan is to seek out good-looking girls and offer them situations in a silk factory in some Eastern city, where they will have high wages and light work. Such girls as take the bait and accept their offer are sold to lives of infamy and shame. Immediately after the arrest of the two women Simmons left the City.

A BRUTAL RUFFIAN.

James Johnson, a noted Brooklyn ruffian, was last Winter discharged from the Penitentiary, where he had been confined for beating a woman. His own people refusing to have anything to do with him, Mrs. Mary Farrell, of No. 25 Park avenue, Brooklyn, gave him shelter. He got drunk and acted so badly that she was finally compelled to turn him out. A couple of days ago he beat his wife terribly, and she came to Mrs. Farrell for a night's shelter. Yesterday morning Johnson came to Mrs. Farrell's drunk, and looking for his wife. He dragged Mrs. Farrell out of bed, and beat and kicked her about the head. He then ran out of the house, but was captured by Officer Sullivan, of the Second Precinct. He made a desperate resistance, biting and kicking the officer, and finally attempting to stab him with a jack-knife, the blade of which was three and a half inches long. Officer Sullivan [illegible] succeeded in overpowering and handcuffing him [illegible] before Justice Riley. [illegible] "I'll do it again." Justice Riley gave him six months in the Penitentiary. Officer Sullivan then made a complaint of assault against Johnson, and Justice Riley gave him another six months on the second charge. As Johnson was being taken away he informed Officer Sullivan that he would swing for him yet.

POLICE MATTERS.

CAPTAIN FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT APPOINTED INSPECTOR—RESOLUTIONS AND GENERAL BUSINESS.

The Board of Police held a meeting yesterday, all the Commissioners being present. After transacting some routine business Commissioner Voorhis moved that the Board proceed to the election of an Inspector to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Inspector Walling to the Superintendency. The motion was adopted, and Commissioner Duryee then offered a resolution that Capt. Francis C. Speight, of the Thirty-second Precinct, be appointed Inspector to fill the vacancy. This resolution was unanimously adopted. The new Inspector has been connected with the Police force of New-York for over twenty-nine years. He was born in this City in 1815, and when quite a lad he was apprenticed to the trade of a shipsmith, and served his time at a ship-yard in Brooklyn. When the probabilities of a war with France were agitating the country during the Presidency of Gen. Jackson, young Speight was working in the Brooklyn Navy-yard. On the 17th of July, 1847, he was appointed a policeman by Mayor Brady, and was assigned to duty in the Fifteenth Ward. In a little over a year he was promoted to be Assistant Captain of the Fifteenth Ward, which position he held until 1854, when the Eighteenth Ward was divided, and the upper portion was formed into the Twenty-first Ward. Assistant Capt. Speight was then promoted to be Captain, and assigned to the command of the Police of that ward, doing duty in the same station-house with Superintendent Walling, who was then Captain of the Eighteenth Ward. The building on Twenty-ninth street, near Fourth avenue, was in existence until a few years ago, when it was demolished and a new station-house for the Broadway squad erected on the site. Capt. Speight remained in charge of the Twenty-first Ward until 1857, when the Municipal Police Department was legislated out of existence and the Metropolitan Police created in its place. Capt. Speight was one of those who gave in their adhesion to the new order of things soon after the organization of the Metropolitan Police, and was continued in command of the Twenty-first Precinct. On the 13th of June, 1861, the Twenty-ninth Precinct was formed from portions taken from several other precincts, its territory extending from Fourteenth to Forty-second street, and from Fourth to Seventh avenue, and Capt. Speight was assigned to the command of the new precinct. He remained in charge of that precinct until the late Superintendent Jourdan took charge of the department, when he was transferred to the Twenty-seventh Precinct, and subsequently to the Third. From the Third he was transferred to the command of the Harbor Police, and thence to the Thirty-second Precinct. During his career as a Police officer he has always been regarded as a faithful and reliable man. He participated in the Astor place riot, the "Dead Rabbit" riot of 1857, the draft riots of 1863, and the Orange riot of 1871, and always behaved well. His promotion gives great satisfaction throughout the department.

After the appointment of an Inspector the board proceeded to consider other matters. Commissioner Voorhis offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk be directed to transmit for publication in the *City Record* (in accordance with section 44, chapter 335, of the Laws of 1873) the name, residence, and occupation of each applicant for appointment, and of each appointee to any position in the Police Department, with the name and residence of each person recommending such appointment.

Resolved, That all applications for appointment in the Police Department shall be submitted and read at a meeting of the Board of Police previous to such publication, and shall not be acted upon for appointment until at least five days have elapsed after the publication above provided for.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk shall report to the board at the next meeting the names of all applicants and their petitioners, to the end that they may be entered on the minutes of the board and published in the *City Record*.

Commissioner Duryee offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That there shall be no promotions of any member of the force until after two years' service, except on the ground of extraordinary meritorious services by such member; and when promotion on such ground is proposed, it shall only be made by the unanimous vote of all the members of the board.

Commissioner Voorhis offered the following as a substitute for the above:

Resolved, That every member of the force shall serve as patrolman for a period of at least two years after his appointment before he shall be eligible to promotion or detail from regular patrol duty, except that the same may be done by a unanimous vote of the board for extraordinary meritorious services rendered the department as such patrolman.

The substitute was adopted.

Commissioner Voorhis then offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk report to the Board the number, character, and amount of claims against the Police Department for materials furnished and labor performed in the construction, repair, and alteration of station-houses, prisons, or stables, in his possession, on file, or referred to committees of the board, which claims remained unpaid on the 1st of July ult.

Commissioner Voorhis offered the following, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That a general order be issued forthwith by the Superintendent to the Captains of the Police Force, calling their attention to the numerous complaints from citizens with reference to bathing in public view along the river front of the City, and directing that greater vigilance be exercised on the part of the force under their respective commands for the prevention thereof.

A communication was received from James Ridgeway, a lawyer, complaining that Patrolmen Geo. A. Hess, Wm. L. Reid, Jacob Schwartz, and James Geraghty owed him money which he was unable to collect.

R. G. Campbell was appointed Dump Inspector, and assigned to the dump at Forty-sixth street, East River.

David Stoddard and Henry H. Carter were cited to appear before the board, preliminary to being appointed Patrolmen.

Patrolman Wm. W. McLaughlin was transferred from the Fifteenth to the Third Precinct.

The board then adjourned until Friday.

THE CHEAP TRANSPORTATION ASSOCIATION.

The Cheap Transportation Association continues to grow in the favor of the commercial community. During the past month the membership received the following additions:

A. O. L. & D. Meyer, Manning & Squier, Greef & Co., Henbach & Schell, Henry Lawrence & Sons, Martin Eates, Jr., and Co., Kiefer & Co.; Linnemann, Wehry & Co.; Louis A. Salomon, Bechsteen & Co., Gridley & Coffin; Rosenberg, Graf & Co.; Dreyfus, Kohn & Co.; Samuel Bertschy & Co., Bernhard Eudde: Tucker, Carter & Co.; Christy, Shepperd & Garrett; John E. Domischke, Duden Frères & Co., Mellen & Co., Fleischmann & Co., A. De Greiff & Co., Leitmann & Co., Ed. A. Boyd, Edward & John Burke, N. B. Falconer & Co.; Tower, Gildersleeve & Co.; Sutton & Co., Wm. H. T. Hughes, R. P. Charles, H. Gaultieur, Allen & Co.; Bird, Perkins & Job; Kunhardt & Co.; Evans, Ball & Co.; C. B. Smith & Co., Purdy & Nichols, Slocovich & Co., Waydell & Co., Leaycraft & Co., R. W. Cameron & Co.; Sanchez, Haya & Co.; A. H. Hart & Co., Clark & Seaman, Marcus Hunter & Co., Wm. H. Knoepfel, Guthrie & Co., W. C. Adams, Thackray & Co., Fred. Schwoon, Chas. Boese, New-York and Charleston Steam-ship Company, Chas. Rammelsberg & Co., E. W. Corlies, Pohalski & Guerra, Chas. Dimon, Stewart & Co.

SUICIDE IN JERSEY CITY.

Mrs. Amelia Saunders, who resided with her husband in White street, Jersey City, committed suicide yesterday morning, by throwing herself into the Morris Canal, near the Cummings Car Works. She has recently been in very poor health—so poor, in fact, that she was often heard to say she wished she was dead. Between 1:30 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning she rose from bed, put on a water-proof cloak and a pair of rubber boats, and, taking a parasol, started out of the house, which was near the canal. Her sister, who heard her going out, followed, and brought her back. Her sister then went out to bring in a lady who lived next door, and during her absence Mrs. Saunders left the house again, and threw herself into the canal. Her body was recovered about 4 o'clock. Deceased was about thirty-two years old. Her husband is employed as night watchman in the car works. Acting County Physician Bird was notified, and gave a permit for burial.

FRENCH IMMIGRATION.

The French Société d'Emigration reports that during the past month there were among the arrivals at Castle Garden 357 French-speaking immigrants, of whom 25 were from France, 128 from Alsace, 18 from Lorraine, 159 from Switzerland, and 27 from Belgium. A large portion of these were assisted by the society. Thirty-two obtained employment in this City, through the agency of the society, and most of the others were forwarded to places in the interior.

A POLISH FESTIVAL.

The Polish Independent Riflemen's Company, commanded by Capt. Nowedski, held its second annual shooting festival at Hamilton Park, yesterday, consisting of rifle practice and other exercises and festivities. After an award of prizes at the close of the rifle contest, the festivities in the evening were wound up by a Summer night's festival. The affair attracted a large attendance from the Polish colony in this City.

THE DIXON INQUEST.

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday held an inquest in the case of Mary Dixon, aged eleven years, who was killed at No. 246 Mulberry street, on the 4th inst., by a shaft attached to an elevator. It appeared from the evidence that a new building was in course of erection at No. 246 Mulberry street. There was a hoisting-machine, to which a shaft was attached. The deceased, with some other children, went into the building. On coming out she was struck on the head by a shaft attached to the elevator for hoisting [illegible] rendered the following verdict: "That we find that Mary Dixon came to her death on the 4th of August, by being struck on the head by a shaft attached to the elevator, at No. 246 Mulberry street; and we further find that the builder is to blame in not having the building made secure; and we further find that the Police are to blame in not reporting the same, it being known that the building was in a dangerous condition for a number of days."

THE BROOKLYN INSANE ASYLUM.

THE NEW PHYSICIANS ENTER ON THEIR DUTIES—IMMORALITY IN THE INSTITUTION.

Drs. Corey and Blanchard, the new Supervising Physician and Medical Superintendent of the Brooklyn Insane Asylum, entered upon their duties yesterday. The keys of the institution and valuables of the patients were handed over to their custody by their predecessors, Drs. McDonald and Campbell. Dr. Corey made minute inquiries regarding the supplies, which he said must be of the best quality. On being informed that there were no vegetables to be given out, he said they must be procured. Commissioner Cunningham said he had always endeavored to have good provisions. The trouble heretofore had been that the institution had been run by three factions of subordinates, and not by the Commissioners. In the future all subordinates would be subject to the orders of the Medical Superintendent, and would be discharged if he complained of them. As Drs. McDonald and Campbell were about leaving the institution, three of the female nurses came up in a very excited manner, and tendered their resignations to the Commissioners, saying they could not remain any longer in justice to themselves. The first nurse, Margaret O'Hara, said that Patrick Corr, one of the engineers, had insulted her. Corr did not deny having done so. Margaret then said that Corr had a key to the female wards, and on Saturday night let a man into them. She also said that men entered the nurses' rooms at night, and remained there. The male employes of the institution made trouble for her, because she would not countenance such conduct. Corr did not deny having admitted a man into the female wards at night, and further said that all the engineers had keys to the female wards. The laundress said that Corr had knocked her down and kicked her. The Commissioners, after announcing their intention of removing Corr at the next meeting of the board, persuaded the aggrived nurses to withdraw their resignations, and ordered the engineers to surrender the keys of the female wards.

THE FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICANS.

A meeting of the Republican residents of the First Assembly District was held at the Magnolia Hotel, on the corner of Chambers and West street, last evening, for the purpose of taking action to recommend and urge upon the Police Commissioners suitable candidates for appointment as inspectors of election and poll clerks, with a view of preventing fraud, at the ballot box. The meeting was organized under the Presidency of Dr. J. N. Merrill, who briefly stated the object of the meeting, and, after the usual preliminaries, a committee was formed to prepare a draft of a memorial on the subject, to be addressed to the Board of Police Commissioners, jointly with a list of names to be presented as candidates for appointment as election officers. The committee was composed of Messrs. S. N. Lecompt, John Cantrell, John Frazier, T. N. Everett, and Capt. Halpin. The Committee subsequently presented a draft of an address, which was read by Mr. Lecompt, and, after a brief debate, adopted by a unanimous vote. A meeting was subsequently held by the committee to effect an organization, when Mr. Lecompt was chosen chairman.

BOARD OF REVISION AND CORRECTION.

The Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments met at the Controller's Office yesterday. There were present the Controller and Recorder, the Counsel to the Corporation being absent. The following assessment lists were confirmed:

One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Fifth, and One Hundred and Sixth streets, regulating, grading, &c., Eighth avenue to Public Drive.

Sixty-ninth street, flagging, Third to Fourth avenue.

One Hundred and Eighteenth street, regulating and grading, Seventh to Eighth avenues.

Fifty-sixth street, sewer, between Eleventh avenue and Hudson River.

Washington street, sewer, between Christopher and West Tenth streets.

Seventy-fifth street, sewer, between First and Second avenue.

Greenwich street, sewer, between West Twelfth and Jane streets.

Washington street, sewer, between West Eleventh and Bank streets.

Sixtieth street, basin, between Boulevard and Ninth avenue.

Lexington avenue, regulating, grading, &c., from Sixty-sixth to Ninety-sixth street.

The assessment lists for paving Sixty-third street from Second avenue to the East River, and regulating and grading One Hundred and Nineteenth street from Fourth to Eighth avenue, were returned to the Board of Assessors for examination as to alleged improper performance of the work.

SERIOUS RESULT OF AN AFFRAY.

Between 5 and 6 o'clock on Monday evening Michael McSweeney, aged forty, residing at No. 346 East Ninth street, while intoxicated became engaged in a quarrel with a stranger at First avenue and Ninth street. A fight ensued, during which the stranger struck McSweeney in the face, knocking him down. In the fall McSweeney struck the back of his head against the curbstone, receiving a severe wound. The injured man was taken to his home, and Dr. Shephard attended him. His assailant escaped. The Police were not informed of the affair until midnight, when it was found that McSweeney was in a very critical condition. Capt. Mount, of the Seventeenth Precinct, has obtained a description of the assailant, and is making every effort to effect his arrest.

THE ORDER OF RED MEN.

The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men has just finished its annual session, which has been held three days in Kingston and one in Brooklyn. The order was instituted two years ago in this State, and it now numbers about 3,500 members in good standing, and has about $12,000 in the treasury. The great officers for the coming year are: Great Sachem, Thos. F. Chenewoth, No. 1; Great Senior Sagamore, Jas. T. Montford, No. 12; Great Junior Sagamore, Wm. Whitby, No. 6; Great Chief of Records, A. A. Leech, No. 4; Great Keeper of Wampum, Wm. Tweddy, No. 3; Great Prophet, Thos. R. Grey, No. 4; Great Sannap, Jos. Cassidy, No. 1; Great G. of Wigwam, Vereker Ross, No. 22; Great G. of Forest, T. K. Leonard, No. 2.

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday; Disbursements—Claims paid, number of warrants 91, $61,419 78; payrolls, number of warrants 107, $38 412 53; total, 198, $99,832 31. Receipts—From collection of assessments and interest, $906 74; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $7,370 34; water rents, $1,762 94; market rents, $186 21; fees and fines Eighth District Court, $39 50; fees and fines Ninth District Court, $3; licenses, Mayor's Office, $77 75; sales of indices of records, $28 50; total, $10,374 98.

THE CASE OF JAMES M'CARTHY.

United States Commissioner Osborn said yesterday that if he should not receive direct information from the Secretary of State of the United States to the effect that witnesses in the case of James McCarthy were on their way to this country, he would discharge the prisoner to-day, as there was no legal evidence here against him. It will be remembered that McCarthy is the man who was sent to New-York from Belgium, by the United States Consul at Antwerp, charged with killing the boatswain of the ship Cultivator, of Salem, Mass., on the high seas when one day out from San Francisco.

CITY HALL NOTES.

A TIMES reporter asked Mayor Havemeyer yesterday if he had received any communication from Gov. Dix in regard to the charges made against him. In reply the Mayor said, "I have not heard a word nor a syllable from the Governor in respect to my case." It is not considered likely that any decision will be rendered this week.... Alderman Peter Kehr has been nominated for Chaplain of the Fifty-fifty Regiment.... The Permit Bureau received $68 yesterday for licenses. The same number of permits brought $375 before the passage of the new ordinance.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

In the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Mr. William J. Wilden, Superintendent of the Climax Electro-Plate Company, of this City, appeared against William Moore, of No. 95 East Broadway, his clerk. He complained that Moore had appropriated $120, which he had been sent to collect on a check. Mr. Charles E. Brown testified that he paid Moore the amount. Justice Wandell committed the prisoner for trial in default of $1,000 bail. He pleaded not guilty.

DEFAULTING TAX-PAYERS.

In the United States District Court suits have been entered against Jonas Sonneborn to recover $16,132 46; Henry Cohen to recover $4,067 59, and Abraham Seligman to recover $1,704 39, income taxes which, it is alleged, are due the United States Government, and which it is said were designedly withheld. These amounts are sought to be recovered by civil process, as criminal suits are barred by limitation.

A CASE OF ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

Coroner Eickhoff yesterday held an inquest in the case of James Reef, who was shot by William J. Coxford, at No. 41 Centre street, on the 5th of August. It was shown by the evidence that the deceased was accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun which Reef was cleaning. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, and exonerated William J. Coxford from all blame.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, AUG. 12,
3 O'CLOCK A. M.

BAZAINE'S ESCAPE.

THE FUGITIVE GONE TO BRUSSELS—THE MODE OF ESCAPE.

PARIS, Aug 11.—It is reported that Marshal Bazaine landed at San Remo and traveled via Turin to Basle. At the latter place he took the train for Brussels, where he arrived at 7 o'clock Tuesday morning.

It is believed here that the rope found on the cliff at the Isle of Ste, Marguerite was suspended thereto to mislead the authorities as to the manner of the Marshal's escape, which was effected in some other way through the connivance of the guards.

Le Sour states that Bazaine had given his parole not to leave the island. The precautions were consequently released. The sentry was withdrawn from the terrace every morning at 4 o'clock, it being considered unnecessary to keep him there after day-light. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison of the Fort swear they saw the Marshal on the terrace at 5:30 Monday morning.

FRANCE.

THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD GOING TO FRANCE.

PARIS, Aug. 11.—It is rumored that the Count De Chambord will spend the month of September in France.

SPAIN.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR RECOGNITION COMPLETED.

LONDON, Aug. 12—6 A. M.—The *Morning Post* announces that the negotiations between the Powers for the recognition of Spain have been completed. The consent of Great Britain has removed the last obstacle.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE CANTABRIAN COAST.

LONDON, Aug 12.—The *Times* denies the truth of the report that Marshal Serrano had given notice of the intended blockade of the Cantabrian coast.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Pacific Mail steam-ship City of Pekin is now on the dry docks of the New-York Floating Dry Dock Company.

Baron Von Ledder, late Austro-Hungarian Minister to Washington, sailed for home yesterday on the steam-ship Lessing, of the Eagle Line.

James Love died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from injuries received by falling through a skylight, on the 20th instant, at Dreyfuss & Co.'s, corner of Church and Thomas streets.

Four members of the Twenty-third Precinct rowed in the Harlem River yesterday against four men of the First, and beat them. This is the second victory of the kind for the Yorkville men.

The Coroner was notified yesterday that Louisa Ummerhoff, aged eighteen years, died at Bellevue Hospital from burns received the night previous, by her clothes taking fire, at No. 533 Second avenue.

Charles H. Munzeger, aged fourteen years, of No. 550 Second avenue, was drowned while bathing at Fifty-eighth street, East River, last evening. His body was not recovered.

John Finne, aged five years, of No. 150 Forsyth street, was run over and instantly killed by an ice wagon driven by Valentine Beckles, of No. 104 Seventh street, last evening.

Jacob Kerber, aged twenty-four, of No. 299 Avenue C, was struck on the head and seriously injured last evening by an iron skylight which he was attempting to move. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Julia Chadwick, the keeper of a disorderly house at No. 142 East Twenty-second street, was held for trial in $500 bail bonds, which were given by Frank A. O'Donnell, of No. 229 East One Hundred and Sixteenth street. Five women found in the place by the Police were discharged.

A conductor of the Sixth Avenue Railroad named John Johnson, was charged with the larceny of a satchell containing $30 worth of property belonging to Alfred B. Cole, of No. 22 East Eleventh street. The satchell was found in the defendant's possession, yet he denied the charge. He was held for trial.

The public baths during the past week were visited by upward of 50,000 persons. The following is the official record: Bath foot of East Fifth street, males, 25,666; females, 5,443; bath foot of West Eleventh street, males, 19,080; females, 7,335; total, males, 44,746; females, 12,838. The cost of maintaining the baths during the year is something more than $10,000.

Police Officer William H. Shaw, who was tried last week in the Court of General Sessions on a charge of stealing $1,970 from the person of a drunken man named James McKenna, and in whose case the jury could not agree on a verdict, furnished $1,500 bail yesterday in the District Attorney's office, and was released. William Vandewinder, of No. 170 Seventh street, became surety for Shaw.

Daniel McIntee, a saloon-keeper, of No. 72 University place, was yesterday arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Shields, charged with buying loose bundles of cigarettes and filling boxes that had already been used for the same purpose with them. He alleged, in defense, that he knew nothing of any such purchases, and that the cigarettes found in his place were bought by his bar-keeper without his knowledge or consent. He gave bail in $1,000 to appear for examination.

Yesterday an election of Directors for the new Central Crosstown Railroad Company, which will run from Avenue A and Twenty-third street to the Christopher Street Ferry, was held. The following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year: John B. Slawson, Addison Cammack, John L. Macaulay, Charles J. Osborne, B. F. Carver, E. D. Burr, Homer A. Nelson, George S. Hart, Simon Sterne, Z. C. Deas, R. S. Elliott, J. C. Cary, A. J. Dittendorfer.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Charlotte Ewell, stabbed by her husband at No. 83 Union place, is recovering from her wounds.

The tinware factory of E. Ketcham & Co., corner of Twelfth street and Union avenue, was damaged $500 by fire yesterday.

Patrolman Leroy on Monday was transferred from the Fifth Precinct to the Ninth Sub. Yesterday he handed in his shield.

The keystones of the arches of the Brooklyn bridge tower have been placed in position. It is calculated that the tower on the Brooklyn side will be completed by November.

Edward Murphy, of No. 22 Cherry street, New-York, while at work on the ship Metropolitan, lying at the Empire Stores, was badly injured about the head by a chain falling on him. He was taken home.

Capt. Craft and Sergt. Carpenter, of the Fourth Precinct, last evening made a descent on the policy shop in the rear of 347 Kent avenue and arrested the proprietor, Ed. Smith, with two men named Francis Dixon and James O'Neil, who were buying tickets at the time.

While Patrick Sheridan, of Dykeman and Richard streets, was hoisting some planks through a hatchway in Amerling's new sugar-house on Hamilton avenue, yesterday, one of the planks fell, and, striking him on the head, injured him fatally. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Considerable excitement prevailed in South Brooklyn last night, owing to Charles Swift & Co. having anchored their offal boat at the foot of North King street. It is understood that Swift & Co. have hired the dock at the foot of North King street and have a perfect right to remove the offal from there. They will be sustained by the authorities.

STATEN ISLAND.

On complaint of the New-Brighton authorities, Capt. Blake, of the County Police force, yesterday dispatched Sergt. Roe with a posse of men to make a raid upon all animals found running at large in the streets of that village, and hereafter all pigs, goats, geese, &c., found loose there will be taken care of by the Police at the expense of the owners.

Four large brick structures, 195 by 212 feet, are being erected upon the bulkheads of the docks lately built at the old quarantine grounds at Tompkinsville. The buildings are to be one story high, fire-proof, and are intended for cotton warehouses. The roof will be of slate, and the spaces between the buildings will be covered over with glass, so as to give light for the inspection of cotton. Owing to the obstruction presented by these docks, the Staten Island Railway Ferry Company will be obliged to build an addition to the ferry landing alongside, to enable them to land their boats with safety. It is said that the expense of these extensive improvements will be upward of $1,000,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new Methodist Episcopal Church in South Orange, will be dedicated on Sunday, the 23d inst. Bishop Simpson will officiate.

Thomas D. Harrison, President of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen, is lying very ill of typhoid fever at his residence on the Heights.

While Mrs. Dougherty, of Frelinghuysen avenue, Newark, was waiting for a train at the Morris and Essex Railroad Depot yesterday, she had her pocket picked of $40.

Augustus Helfinger was arrested in Newark Monday night on a charge of having stolen a gold watch from Walter Lister while on an excursion. The prisoner was committed for trial.

The Common Council of Elizabeth, at their meeting Monday night, decided to charge the deficiencies in the appropriation for last year, which amount to nearly $50,000, to the general fund of the city.

A man named John Gallagher, who was locked up in the Second Precinct Station-house in Newark for beating his wife, attempted to commit suicide Monday night by hanging himself to the cell door with his suspender. When the noose began to tighten about his neck, his courage oozed out and he yelled lustily for assistance. He was cut down by Sergeant Wilson.

In the Essex County Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, William Williams, who had pleaded guilty to nine indictments for swindling, was sentenced to three years' in the State Prison. He had swindled a number of poor German women out of $2 each by collecting that amount for expressage on packages which he represented were in Adams Express office awaiting their orders.

CREEDMOOR.

PRACTICE BY THE REGIMENTAL TEAMS—FINE WEATHER—GOOD SHOOTING.

The several regiments of the First Division N. G. S. N. Y. were well represented at Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday. There were present deputations from the Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, Twenty-second, Seventy-first, and Seventy-ninth Regiments. The weather was favorable for fine shooting. There was but little wind stirring, and the heat was not so oppressive as it has been for some time previously. The team of the Eighth Regiment, under the supervision of Col. Scott, was on the ground at an early hour, and practiced at short range. A gold badge which was recently presented to this command by Private Luther, of Company B, for competition at 200 and 500 yards distance, was shot for at 3 P. M., and won by Private Murphy, of Company I, on a score of 34 out of a possible 40 points, the highest score made on the range yesterday at those distances. The following is a list of the best scores:

Name.	200 Yards.	Total.	500 Yards.	Total.	G'd Total.
Private Murphy, Co. I	4 3 0 4 4	15	4 4 3 4 4	19	34
Lieut. Hoefle, Co. I	2 3 4 3 4	16	3 3 3 3 4	16	32
Col. Scott	4 2 2 2 4	14	3 3 4 3 3	16	30
Capt. Barker	3 3 2 2 4	14	3 3 3 2 2	13	27
Corr. Thompson, Co. H	2 2 3 3 2	12	0 0 3 4 3	10	22
Sergt. Meagher, Co. F	2 2 2 2 2	10	3 3 0 2 2	10	20

The team of the Twelfth Regiment usually takes the lead in the list of practice matches, but yesterday the six best marksmen were absent, and the scores, although very good, were not up to the usual standard. The following is a record of the twelve best scores:

Name.	200 Yards.	Total.	500 Yards.	Total.	G'd Total.
Lieut. Heizman, Co. B	3 3 3 2 3	14	4 3 3 4 3	17	31
Sergt A. Wood, Co. D	3 3 4 3 3	16	3 3 3 3 3	15	31
Sergt. J. H. Wood, Co. D	4 2 4 2 2	14	3 3 4 2 4	16	30
Lieut. Rich, Co. C	3 3 3 2 3	14	3 3 2 3 4	15	29
Private Waterbury, Co. F	3 3 2 2 3	13	3 4 4 2 2	15	28
Capt. Burns, Co. B	3 3 2 3 3	14	3 3 2 3 3	14	28
Private Moran, Co. D	3 3 2 3 3	14	3 3 3 2 2	13	27
Private Yager, Co. B	2 2 2 3 4	13	4 2 2 4 2	14	27
Sergt. Reddy, Co. D	2 3 2 3 2	12	2 3 3 3 3	14	26
Private Gault, Co. E	3 3 2 3 3	14	3 3 2 2 2	12	26
Private Doerle, Co. E	3 3 3 3 3	15	3 3 2 2 0	10	25
Sergt. Harte, Co. C	2 2 2 3 2	11	2 2 2 3 0	9	20

The practice of the Seventy-ninth Regiment "team" was made interesting by a contest for a handsome gold and selver badge, presented by Capt. Ross, of Company D, to be won three times by the same party before absolute possession can be obtained. Capt. Lindsay, of Company B, was the successful competitor in a score of forty-five out of a possible fifty-six, at 200 yards and 500 yards distance, seven shots at each range. The following table indicates the best scores:

Name.	Yards.		Tl.	G'd Tl.
Capt. Lindsay, Co. B	200	4 3 3 2 4 2 4	22	
	500	4 2 3 3 4 4 3	23	45
Capt. Clark, Co. E	200	4 2 3 3 2 2 3	19	
	500	2 4 3 4 4 3 4	24	43
Private Stephenson, Co. E	200	3 2 3 3 3 4 3	21	
	500	3 3 4 3 3 4 0	20	41
Sergt. Cameron, Co. B	200	4 2 2 0 3 3 0	16	
	500	2 3 2 4 4 3 4	22	38
Private Pyle, Co. F	200	4 2 2 2 3 0 3	16	
	500	3 3 3 2 3 4 4	22	38
Private Edmundstone, Co. A	200	4 3 3 3 3 3 2	21	
	500	4 0 3 3 3 0 3	16	37
Private Duke, Co. A	200	3 2 4 4 3 2 2	20	
	500	2 2 3 2 0 3 4	16	36
Sergt. Vannett, Co. B	200	2 2 2 2 2 3 3	16	
	500	3 4 0 2 3 3 3	17	33
Capt. Ross, Co. D	200	4 3 2 2 2 2 2	17	
	500	2 2 0 3 0 3 3	13	30
Private Keeler, Co. B	200	0 2 4 2 3 2 3	16	
	500	0 0 2 2 2 0 0	6	22
Private More, Co. C	200	3 2 2 2 2 3 2	16	
	500	0 0 0 2 2 3 3	10	26

The Twenty-second Regiment team shot a match for a subscription badge, distance 200 and 500 yards, ten shots at each range. Private Roux was declared the winner, by a score of fifty-eight out of a possible eighty points. The following is a list of the score:

	Yds.		T'l.	G'd T'l.
Private Roux, Co. B	200	3 3 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 2	24	
	500	3 4 2 4 3 4 3 3 4 4	34	58
Sergt. Freeman, Co. E	200	2 2 3 3 3 3 2 3 2 3	26	
	500	2 4 3 3 3 4 4 4 2 3	32	58
Sergt. Magner, Co. F	200	4 2 3 3 2 3 2 3 2 3	27	
	500	3 4 2 2 3 3 2 4 4 3	30	57
Private Ferris, Co. A	200	3 3 2 4 3 3 3 3 3 2	29	
	500	3 3 3 3 4 2 2 3 2 3	28	57
Lieut. Dunning, Co. E	200	3 4 2 2 3 4 3 2 2 2	27	
	500	3 2 4 2 0 3 3 4 3 3	27	54
Capt. Horsfall, Co. I	200	2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 2 2	25	
	500	3 0 2 4 3 2 3 2 4 3	26	51
Lieut. Waydell, Co. A	200	2 3 3 2 2 3 3 2 2 3	25	
	500	2 2 2 4 2 0 4 4 4 2	26	51
Sergt. Parry, Co. A	200	3 3 3 3 3 2 2 2 2 2	25	
	500	0 2 4 3 0 3 2 3 4 2	23	48
Private Berrian, Co. K	200	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	20	
	500	2 2 4 3 0 3 3 4 3 3	27	47
Private Greve, Co. I	200	2 0 2 3 0 2 2 2 0 4	17	
	500	4 2 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 3	27	44
Private Minton, Co. H	200	2 3 2 2 2 3 3 3 0 2	21	
	500	2 0 2 2 3 0 2 4 0 3	18	39
Private Boorman, Co. E	200	0 2 2 3 2 3 2 2 3 2	21	
	500	0 0 0 2 2 3 3 3 4 0	17	38

THE SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A regular meeting of the Second Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 189 Chatham street, Mr. Denis Shea, the President, in the chair. After the report of the Committee on Membership had been submitted and adopted, the Executive Committee reported that it had revised the roll of the association, in accordance with a requirement of the constitution, and suggested the erasure therefrom of the names of twenty-one members who had removed from the district during the past year. A motion to lay the report over until the next meeting was lost. After receiving a number of propositions for membership the meeting adjourned.

A BOY'S STRANGE STORY.

Last night a boy named Benjamin R. Shopp appeared in the Fourth Precinct Station-house, Jersey City, in company with his father, and stated that between 12 and 1 o'clock in the afternoon, while he was playing with some other boys on Fairmount avenue, a large, dark-complexioned man approached, and, putting a gag over his mouth, picked him up in his arms and carried him off. He ran toward the Newark plank road, and was approaching the edge of a large strip of woods, when two men, who were out gunning, intercepted him. Pointing their guns at him, they compelled the kidnapper to let the boy go, and, dropping him, he hastily fled into the woods. The men escorted the boy back to within a block or two of his residence, and then left him.

STOLEN RAILROAD TICKETS.

Philip Conlon, a boy employed to run the elevator at the Grand Central Hotel, was yesterday held in $1,000 bail for trial by Justice Morgan, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with grand larceny. A few days ago he called on Mr. J. F. Philips, corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway, and offered to sell him $90 worth of tickets of the Vermont Central and Connecticut River Railroad Company. Mr. Philips suspected something and had him arrested. The tickets in question were stolen on the 29th of July from Mr. Frank P. Marsh.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN ELIZABETH, N. J.

Mrs Mary Bencer, residing on Division street, Elizabeth, N. J., attempted to commit suicide at her residence, on Monday evening, by cutting her throat with a razor. She made an ugly cut, and was about to repeat the blow when the razor was wrenched from her hand. Medical aid was summoned and her wound dressed. She will probably die. Poverty is said to have led her to commit the rash act.

[Advertisement.]

Tilton-Beecher scandals undermine virtue and society. The Demon Catarrh is more terrible, having a lodgment in almost every family. Use Wolcott's Catarrh Annihilator.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Lessing, for Hamburg.—Baron Von Ledderer, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Sewards, three children, and servant, Mrs. Eliza J. Tobin, Miss Annie Tobin, Frank Tobin, C. F. Funch, Mr. and Mrs. Jose R. Hamburger, Jul. Brussel, John Edward Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Breuer, Miss Isabel A. M. De J. Breuer, Miss Elise M. Breuer, Miss Sennerita Teotista Vargas, H. E. Moring, H. Rhine, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Zimmerman and child, Henry J. Weber, Mrs. Ida Krehbiel, Sigmund Silbermann, Gustave Wallice, Mrs. Elise Walther and infant, Sebastian Adelmann, Fred. Henning, Mrs. Theresia Henning and infant, Miss Betty Henning, Master Heinrich Henning, Miss Mary Henning, Miss Emily Henning, Master Ferdinand Henning, Master Joseph Henning, Miss Ida Triest, Mrs. Louise Dibbs, August Deichmann, Arthur Heyden, Mrs. Cecilie Leven and infant, Mr. and Mrs. H. Haertel, Wm. Garnier, Johann Weber, John Stevers, Max Vieweger, Otto Joel, Phil. Fernbach, and others in the steerage.

In steam-ship Erin, for Liverpool.—Lieut. Simpson, Mrs. Simpson, Capt. Whinfield, Mrs. Whinfield, two children, and infant, Mrs. Morris Leon, Master Simon Leon, Miss Julia Leon, Miss Rosetta Leon, Miss Henrietta Leon, Miss Ada Leon, Miss Betsy Delevie and maid, Mrs. Bennett, Henry Bennett, Charles Bennett, Mrs. Luard and two children, Thomas W. Willett, Thomas Leech.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Colon, from Aspinwall.—Mr. Cogin, Mrs. Wilkins, Carlos Valso, J. S. Trimble, G. O'Brien, W. A. Steinman and wife, Mrs. J. W. Ross, Dr. A. H. Quimbly, W. J. Canfield, Holland Smith and wife, Sarah P. Monks, S. A. Jones, W. G. Sayer, Minnie Uterrieter, Capt. Chas. H. Colby and wife, P. Deane, Samuel Thompson and wife, Mrs. Delano and child, A. Gunnison, wife and child, Dr. J. W. Hough and son, D. M. Wilson and wife, E. Moulton, L. Prusso and wife, Jacob Hein, Jacob Acker, George Wilbertes, Emilio Hestres, Miss Osgood, Miss Haur and two children, Miss M. J. Sherman, W. R. Robbins, Mme. E. Pattiani and son, W. Thornley, George A. Baldy, Thomas Wetherby, wife, and son, Julius Becker, John Naunen, S. Burnett, Mrs. Kilbourn and child, Mrs. Towns and child, Capt. W. Rothbun, G. O. Fowler, Dr. George Badger, T. T. Gamble, John Wilson, Gen. Kinsman, S. W. D. Jackson, G. R. Johnson, United States Navy, W. A. Hinds, United States Navy, P. August, Mrs. Shepherd, Miss Dow, D. A. Acosta, Capt. Rich. L. Alvarado, wife, and three children, A. Herrera, D. Herrera and two brothers, G. Haviland, Dr. Lascano, Horacio Galecio, F. Becker, F. W. Noble, Mr. Ford, M. E. Stewart, Dr. L. N. Wilson, D. Hulin, B. Burnell. And the following portion of crew of the wrecked steamer City of Guatemala.—T. E. Wilson, Surgeon; Charles E. McKinley, Assistant Store-keeper; Lewis Paris, Henry Steadman, James Sachtel, Matthew Bowen, Michael Bowen, Thomas Tague, John Gleason, James Wooley, John G. Biggin, John Tuley, Charles Kelley, John Hogan, Henry Breton, Charles Johnson, and fifty-five steerage passengers.

In steam-ship Britannic, from Liverpool.—E. E. Clarke, Mr. Hall, Mrs. Hall, A. B. Maxim, Mrs. A. B. Maxim, A. S. Guerber, A. Braun, J. A. Pond, F. N. Stewart, H. L. Ohlson, Mrs. H. L. Ohlson, R. Glendenning, John Blakeston, Mrs. Klein, Master Arthur Klein, Mr. Montague, Mr. Austin Kelley, W. Foah, H. Maxwell, S. H. Hodges, J. D. Cooper, Edgar Knapper, S. D. Page, J. Staunton, F. Gunther, C. J. Leigh, John T. E. Mitchell, Hassall, George Young, Alexander Dougan, R. R. Jones, D. Forsdike, N. B. Falconer, Mr. Sinn, Thos. Farley, Isaac Bates, R. O'Neill, Mrs. O'Neill, Mrs. Sergeantson and infant, F. Walker, L. C. Jones, Mrs. E. G. Smith and child, Mr. Welch, Mrs. Welch, Thor. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Mr. Brotz, A. Brixen, J. McAteer, E. Bolton, E. Brieter, Mrs. E. Brieter, F. Jameson, Walter Paris, Henry Carie, Mr. Fischer, T. P. Gleeson, M. J. Gleeson, A. Furrows, Mrs. W. M. Winans, Miss M. Winans, F. D. T. Cropper and man-servant, J. H. Wood, Mrs. J. H. Wood, C. A. McPherson, J. Davis, F. E. Buck, C. A. Hastings, H. C. Cook, S. C. Pullman, F. Macmillan, Mrs. F. Macmillan, Mrs. Hartley, Master Hartley, Miss C. M. Olney, E. F. Young, J. G. Turney, W. Eller, John Krnst, T. Mareus, Gen. Hazard, L. D. Newell, C. M. Todd, Mrs. P. A. Coe, nurse, and child, John Thompson, D. McB. Hunter, W. H. Chapman, J. Colt, John Longman, Charles Willis, Miss Flanders, C. P. Wood, C. M. Howlett, Jacob Hayhurst, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Eaton, W. R. Deutsch, Charles Conrad, E. P. Griffin, P. V. Myers, Miss Augusta Stevens, Joseph S. Taylor, J. H. Carton, W. B. Morewood, J. Storey, E. Margereson, Mrs. N. Ludington, Miss Ludington, Miss Brooks, C. B. Herron.

In steam-ship Pereire, from Havre.—J. R. Camors, Miss H. Clancy, Miss E. Cussan, R. Kipling, Miss L. Minelli and servant, A. F. Bramosio, M. Zborswaki and son, Mrs. Cessy, Mr. and Mrs. Powest and two children, R. Sajous, son, and two daughters, E. Lemonier, A. Dacareite, Count P. Fe St. Ostiani, A. Dusina, B. Hutton, P. Tacchi, V. Perrin, C. Bolivard, Count A. Fè d'Ostiani, A. Lounge, C. Braun, Mrs. L. Conord, C. Cottier, L. Girod, E. Slamowitz, Miss H. Lallouette, Mr. and Mrs. Dubouchet, V. De Beer, E. Guyot, Mr. and Mrs. Geinot, Miss Gaudon, Mrs. Kidd, Mrs. P. Delafontaine and child, Mrs. Sivry, Mrs. B. Delmas, Mrs. M. Defrang, Mrs. Marion, J. P. Orwell, E. Santin, Mr. and Mrs. Gaupillot, Mrs. M. Poupet, L. Valaire, Mrs. De Beauvais and two children, P. Coutain, Mr. and Mrs. Manicrt, Mrs. M. Merle, Ch. Strachle, Mr. J. Abele, J. Chiapella, E. Jumillon, V. Micas, J. Cornibest, E. Philippe, Mrs. M. Schäker and child, Mrs. M. Dufez, Mrs. V. M. Dermot and child, E. Oudibert, J. Ondibert, G. Chamois, Mr. and Mrs. E. Girard, Mr. and Mrs. Casabianca, Mr. and Mrs. Debergoulet, J. Schonck, J. Grebil, P. Gorju, Mrs. C. Mangold, Mrs. C. Creste, G. Lawbou, P. Poutz.

In steam-ship City of Montreal, from Liverpool.—A. A. Mullett, wife, and two daughters, Miss Allbert, Mrs. Vidae, B. Vaccaro and wife, Right Rev. Bishop J. Divenger, Rev. B. T. Bory, John Carnahan, H. T. Robinson, Mrs. J. Smith Dodge and two daughters, B. N. Molineux, Miss Harriet Brown, Miss M. J. Beaumont, Miss Egan, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Trevor, John Bennett, F. Egan, Rev. J. Dorward, M. Mugeony, Thos. Broadbridge, Dr. Wm. Pipe, Wm. B. Grable, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Cave, E. Dronke, Mr. and Mrs. M. Sacks, Hugh McConville, J. J. Spencer, J. Lee, wife, and child, Michael Tyrrall, Daniel Sandford, Patrick Scully, Harry Felton, J. H. Rizhton, Wm. Plum, John Mugg, H. Kaiman, Jas. W. Osborn and wife, D. Henderson, H. T. Sharp.

In steam-ship Nevada, from Liverpool.—D. Kennelly, A. Taffe, Mr. and Mrs. King and infant, Miss Doran, Miss Wager, Miss Wager, Mr. and Mrs. Van Wart, Edwin Van Wart, J. Lieb, A. Leifert, D. Batte and son, F. C. Campbell and son, Miss W. C. Green, G. F. Lamberthe, Misses Van Wart, (three,) W. Van Wart, C. J. Tilley, A. Hughes, Mr. Williams, W. I. Smith, F. Cramer, Miss M. Rogers, W. H. Fridarf.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:07 | Sun sets....7:03 | Moon sets....7:45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:05 | Gov. Island.8:54 | Hell Gate..10:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, Aug. 11.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Lessing, (Ger.,) Toosbuy, Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; Neptune, Berry, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Erin (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool, F. W. J. Hurst; Italia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow via Queenstown, Henderson Brothers; Crescent City, Curtis, Havana, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Vindicator, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Ship Radiant, Dayly, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Lucco, (Ital.,) Olivari, Dublin, J. C. Seager; Ignazio, (Ital.,) Paralato, Genoa, Funch, Edye & Co.; O. R. Brackett, Brackett, Greenport, L. I., J. R. Bennett; Lalla W., McNeil, (Br.,) Cook, Falmouth or Plymouth for orders, Heney & Parker.

Brigs Daniel Trowbridge, Rogers, St. Pierre, D. Trowbridge & Co.; Alice, (Br.,) Montgomery, Turk's Island, Truxillo, and Omoa, Eggers & Heinelin.

Schrs. A. Heaton, Rogers, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co. Planter, Harding, Provincetown, Fisher & Co; F. G. Russell, Rankin, Baracoa, E. J. Wenberg; Laura Gertrude, Risk, Fernandina, Fla., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; D. Sawyer, Cummings, Jonesport, Jed Frye & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Montreal, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool July 30, via Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 5, lat. 45 45, lon. 39 15, passed a British ship showing signal letters W S H P, from New-Orleans for Liverpool. Same date, lat. 45 10, lon. 40 45, passed a White Star steam-ship, bound East. Same date, &c., bark Johann Carl, (Ger.,) hence, for Bremen: 6th, lat. 43 50, lon. 44 15, a National steam-ship, (supposed Queen,) bound east. Same date, &c., a British bark showing signal letters L P C H, do.; 7th, lat. 42 00, lon. 51 40, saw a bark running, shortly after passing us. Bark then showed her ensign only, half mast, then rounded too, hauling up her courses and royals. Thinking she wanted assistance, we turned back toward her, eastward six miles. She proved to be the Spanish bark Josefine from New-Orleans, for Barcelona, 37 ds. out; short of provisions. Supplied her with 1 bbl. beef, 1 bbl. pork, 3 bbls. bread, 400 lbs. potatoes, &c. Total detention two hours: 8th, lat. 41 50, lon. 57 20, an Anchor Line steam-ship, bound east; same date, 7 P. M., a Norw. bark showing letters H P S W; do. 9th, lat. 41 45, lon. 61 00, a bark.

Steam-ship Britannic, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool July 30, via Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and passengers to R. J. Cortis. Stopped during the passage for 11 hours and 49 minutes.

Steam-ship Etna (Br.,) Ecker, Santa Martha July 25, Savanilla 31st, and Kingston Aug. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co. Aug. 7, lat. 26 29, lon. 74 12, spoke brig Thetis, from Santa Martha, for New-York.

Steam-ship Pereire, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre July 31, via Brest Aug. 1, with mdse. and 92 passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Aug. 8, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah Aug. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Ship Civilta, (Aust.,) Haveletich, St. Vincent 21 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Washington, Chase, Liverpool June 20, with mdse. to C. L. Wright & Co. July 26, lat. 44 30, lon. 47, saw three large icebergs. Aug. 3, lat. 43, lon. 58, exchanged signals with bark Patmos, from Liverpool, for New-York, 43 ds. out.

Bark Hermione, (of Liverpool,) Aurs, Cow Bay, 12 ds. with 505 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Bowring & Archibald.

Bark Caibarien, Hopkins, Port Caledonia 12 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Q. B. Bartram.

Bark Harmonie, (Norw.,) Jansen, Stettin 53 ds., with empty barrels to order—vessel to master.

Brig Cleta, (of Halifax,) Morgan, Belize, Hon., 20 ds., with logwood, &c., to Wm. Jix & Co. Left in port brig Emily, (Br.,) Biddle, for New-York in 3 ds.

Brig Guglielmo, (Ital.,) Cafiero, Cette, 70 ds., with wine, &c., to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Gem, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Mayaguez 13 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Brig Orion, (Ger.,) Luken, Port Spain, Trinidad, 19 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Aug. 8, off Hatteras, had a heavy squall, lasting 12 hours.

Brig Angelia, Brown, Trinidad, Cuba, 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Brig Chillianwallah, (of Pictou,) Fuller, Cow Bay 11 ds., with 430 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to master.

Brig Eva Parker, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Slocum, Cow Bay 11 ds., with 474 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Wm. Farren, Lindsley, Providence.

Schr. Minquas, Heany, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. L. Merrill, Merrill, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. J. Forsyth, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Benj. Courtney, Jones, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. S. Fall, Nickerson, Norwich.

Schr. M. F. Webb, Garlick, Providence.

Schr. M. E. Hamilton, Brown, Norwich.

Schr. Panthea, Hill, Fall River.

Schr. Breeze, Bartlett, Newport.

Schr. G. S. Repplier, Edsard, Providence.

Schr S. A. Falconer, Wilson, Providence.

Schr. Hesperus, Connery, Bluehill, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ephraim and Anna, Fox, Lanesville.

Schr. L. K. Friend, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nathan Clifford, Clark, Belfast, with lumber to order.

Schr. Willard Saulsbury, Handy, Providence.

Schr. Buckeye, Smith, Norwich.

Schr. Henry Gesner, Thorne, New-Haven.

Schr. [illegible], Sprague, Providence.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Clifford, Providence.

Schr. Sophia J. [illegible], Virginia.

Schr. Three Brothers, Bailey, Virginia.

[illegible]

BELOW—Bark Slobeda, (Aust.) Furlan, [illegible] June 23. By pilot-boat Caprice, No. 15.

WIND—Sundown, light S. E.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Lessing, for Hamburg; Erin, for Liverpool; Crescent City, for Havana; Meluske, for Antwerp; Wyanoke, for Richmond; barks Misko, for London; Josephine, for Point-a-Pitre; brigs Emma L. Hall, for Naples; Helios, for Corunna; Belle of the Bay, for Galveston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Price, from Liverpool, which arr. at an early hour this morning, reports: Aug. 7, lat. 42 30, lon. 56 03, passed a bark showing signal letters V B L H, bound W.; 8th, lat. 42 22, lon. 59 19, bark Lady of the Lakes, from Providence, for St. George, N. B.; same date, lat. 42 13, lon. 60 59, a German steam-ship bound E.; same date, lat. 42 09, lon. 61 28, a three-masted steam-ship, do.; 9th, 313 miles E. of Sandy Hook, a White Star steam-ship, do. The N. brings 267 passengers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Arr. steamer Rattlesnake, Artis, from Philadelphia; bark Pater, (Aust.,) Nicolich, from Girgenti; brigs Alpha, (Br.,) McNeil, from St. Martins; Amelia Emma, Carlon, from Baltimore.

P. M.—Arr. brig Happy Return, (Br.,) Campbell, from Gonaives; schrs. Charles F. Sampson, Gage, from Georgetown, D. C.; Warren Sawyer, Crie, from do.; Enos B. Phillips, Baker, from Baltimore; Sarah F. Bird, Knowles, from do.; Lemoine, Leach, from do.; Charles Platt, Sharp, from do.; Mary Bryan, Thompson, from do., and proceeded to Quincy; Samuel Gilman, Kelly, from Philadelphia.

Below, bark Armenia, from Smyrna; also a French bark, supposed to be the Ernst, from Sourabaya.

Cld. steamer Lawrence, Kent, for Baltimore; bark Acacia, Hutchison, for Cardenas; schrs. Susan Stetson, Lewis, for Port Caledonia, C. B.; Thos. M. Stone, Pitcher, for Georgetown; South Shore, Whittemore, for do.; R. A. Collins, Eaton, for Richmond, Va.; Carrie Belle, Savoy, for Port Royal; Bell Crowell, Megathlin, for Baltimore; M. B. Mahony, Shepard, for New-York; P. Boice, Higbee, for do., via Kennebec River.

Sld. brig F. G. Geery, for Beverly.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 11.—Arr. steamers Manhattan, from New-York; Equator, from Philadelphia.

Sld. brig Alice, for Liverpool; schr. Sallie Coursey, for Baltimore.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 11.—Arr. steamers San Jacinto, from Liverpool; City of Waco, from New-York.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 11.—The barks reported yesterday remain. The sloop yacht Rambler is at the breakwater.

The Spanish steamer Guillermo went to sea this afternoon. The vessels here this morning remain unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—Cld. steamer Tonawanda, for Philadelphia.

Arr. at the Passes, steamer Mississippi, from Liverpool, but recently grounded on the Florida coast; revenue cutter John A. Dix, with schr. Zenobia in tow, disabled; steamer Corts, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Alice; brigs Cornelia and Abraham.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 11—Noon.—Passed up, steamer Virginia, from Charleston; schrs. R. W. Tull, from Bath; Sarah Shubert, from Lynn; Ellen L. Smith, from Boston; John S. Gilmore, from Suffolk; Right Away, from New-York; steamer Illinois, from Liverpool; schrs. Wild Pigeon, from Somerset; Thomas Boos, T. Tasker, R. & S. Corson, and Francis L. Godfrey, from Boston.

Passed down, steamer Perkiomen, for Boston; bark Maria, for Genoa; brig Sagua, for Sagua; Spanish steamer Ponce, for Liverpool. The schr. Mollie, from Kempton, N. S., for Wilmington, Del., passed up.

P. M. Passed down: Schrs. F. M. Bailey, for Portland; Mary E. Smith, for Salem; Mary E. Hand, for Boston; James Alderdice, for New-Bedford; bark Elena, for Ivigtut; steamer Pioneer, for Wilmington, N. C. schr. J. H. Haines, from Providence, is anchored above here, and still remains.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 11.—Cld. schrs. Electric, for Plymouth; Armenia, for Somerset.

Arr. steam-ship Virginia, from Charleston.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 11.—Arr. steamer Wyoming and schr. R. E. Pecker, from Philadelphia; bark Prosperidad, from Havana.

Cld. schr. Katie D. Turner, for Bull River.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 11.—The Pacific Mail steamer Montana, from Panama, arr. here to-night.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 10.—Arr. brig Endoms, Philadelphia, for Bath; schrs. Katie P. Lunt, Richmond, Va., for Boston; Richard Peterson, Georgetown, for Danvers, (foresail split;) Carroll, New-Bedford, for Machias; Laura Robinson, to discharge here; Helen Mar, New-York, for Boston.

Passed by schrs. M. P., (Br.,) McKay, New-London, for St. John, N. B.; Charles H. Lawrence, for Boston—(was ashore on the Hedge Fence this morning, but came off without damage, and proceeded.)

Sld., all before reported, excepting brig Endoms, and schrs. Laura Robinson and Helen Mar.

Wind from N. N. W. to S. W., moderate; clear.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1874.

Notice is hereby given that on and after Aug. 25, 1874, a fog-bell will be established at the south-east extremity of Yerba Buena Island, in the harbor of San Francisco, Cal., and will be sounded at intervals of ten seconds during thick and foggy weather. By order of the Light-house Board.

JOSEPH HENRY, Chairman.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, Aug. 10.—Arr. steam-ship City of Mexico, Sherwood, Vera Cruz, for New-York, to sail 12th.

The steamer Morro Castle, from New-York, arr. here this afternoon.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 11.—The steamer Caspian left last evening for Quebec.

The steamer Nova Scotian sld. at noon to-day for Liverpool, via Newfoundland.

The steamer Falmouth left this afternoon for Portland with 80 passengers.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Sld. for the United States, Licda, Devete, Dubrovacki, George, Rubino, and Mediator.

Arr. out from the United States on the 9th inst., Johann Anna, Louise Weichards, Prvi Dubrovacki, and Ornen.

10th.—Emilia Revello, Wellington, San Domenico, and Jens Nilsen.

11th.—Stebonheath, Anna Oneta, Emanuel, Barone Vrangezany.

Also arr. out from the United States, Dorchester, Castello Cierro, and Nane B.

The bark Edward Waenerland, which put into Dover yesterday, damaged, will discharge her cargo at that port.

The bark Hampton Court, from Pernambuco, for New-York, has returned to the former port leaky, and will have to discharge.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11.—The National Line steam-ship The Queen, Capt. Bragg, from New-York Aug. 1, for this port, was off Fastnet at 3 A. M. to-day.

The Allan Line steam-ship Circassian, Capt. Wylie, from Montreal July 27, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, Aug. 11.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Columbia, Capt. Higgins, from New-York July 23, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 11.—The White Star Line steam-ship Celtic sld. for New-York at 1 P. M. to-day.

The Inman steam-ship City of Richmond, Capt. Brooks, from New-York Aug. 3 for Liverpool, arr. here at 9:30 this morning, and proceeded.

ANTWERP, Aug. 11.—Sld. steam-ship Steinmann, Lechere, New-York.

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SUCCESSORS TO

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Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,

HAVING BEEN PRACTICALLY IDENTIFIED, FOR THE PAST TWENTY YEARS, WITH THEIR PREDECESSORS, ARE NATURALLY AMBITIOUS TO MAINTAIN THE HIGH REPUTATION SO LONG ENJOYED BY THE LATE FIRM. THIS THEY EXPECT TO ACCOMPLISH BY CLOSE APPLICATION TO BUSINESS AND A STRICT ATTENTION TO THE WANTS OF THEIR CUSTOMERS, WHO ARE HEREBY INFORMED THAT A FULL AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FINE GOODS IN JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, AND FANCY GOODS HAS ALREADY BEEN OPENED, AND OTHER ADDITIONS WILL FOLLOW AS THE SEASON ADVANCES.

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ASK FOR THE NEW ODORS.

- *BUTTERFLY ORCHIS.
- *CROWN BOUQUET.
- *HAWTHORN BLOOM.
- *HIGH LIFE BOUQUET.
- *MEADOW QUEEN.
- *TANGLEWOOD BOUQUET.
- *MATHIOLA.
- *WILD FLOWERS OF INDIA.

Sample of each odor open for trial.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

CULVER & SIMONDS' IMPROVED [illegible] HOT-AIR FURNACES, [illegible] RANGES, REGISTERS, [illegible]

[illegible]